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RESUMPTION OF ARMS TALKS IN GENEVA DISCUSSED

Shishlin Commentary

LD161742 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 16 May 83

[International affairs journalist Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] I believe that the main question concerning the Soviet-American negotiations now resuming in Geneva is what the U.S. and Soviet representatives will bring with them. As far as the representatives of the Soviet Union are concerned, there is an answer to this question. This answer is contained in the latest speeches by Soviet leaders, in particular the replies given to questions put to Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, by representatives of a number of Finnish public organizations. It is well known that the Soviet Union proposes a considerable cut in medium-range weapons in Europe. The Soviet Union proposes that our country should have at its disposal exactly the same number of weapons as the NATO side.

What are the objections to this proposal? The Soviet Union, incidentally, proposes that not only launchers but also warheads, as a more accurate reckoning, be taken into consideration and counted. What objections do the American representatives have, and how can one guess what baggage the American representatives are bringing with them and what they will put on the Geneva negotiating table? This is also being discussed by responsible U.S. political figures, by President Reagan himself, by Secretary of State Shultz, by Defense Secretary Weinberger, and many others.

In essence, we continuously hear several objections from the Americans. In general, the main objections against the Soviet ideas -- although they are viewed in the United States both as a sign of progress and at other times as a step toward a meeting that gives rise to hope -- are as follows: The first is the fact that we continue to consider it necessary to take the British and French arms into consideration. They state that the British and French arms are independent, and that the British and French arms do not cover the whole of NATO territory. But numerous explanations of this position have been given over a long period of time by responsible Soviet political figures, and it is perfectly clear that if, say, there were medium-range weapons -- I have in mind nuclear arms -- in the arsenals of our socialist allies, for example in the GDR or Czechoslovakia, then undoubtedly the American representatives would demand that these arms be taken into consideration, although as far at the British and French arms are concerned, they consider it possible to take an extremely illogical position.

The second main objection they have is that when considering medium-range nuclear weapons, it must essentially be borne in mind that these weapons have some kind of global limit. If we decipher this, they are simply saying that in the search for a solution it is necessary to take into consideration the Soviet medium-range weapons deployed in the Asian part of the USSR. That is to say, they are stating that even if a solution [word indistinct] were found for the European balance of nuclear missiles [words indistinct], then this would still not yet be a balance unless everything that the Soviet Union has at its disposal in the Asian part of our country is taken into consideration. Once again we have a curious picture, a picture devoid of logic -- that is to say, U.S. medium-range weapons that are in Asia, those that are nuclear armaments, are not being taken into consideration, whereas the Soviet ones must be taken into consideration.

I think that everyone has the right to ask questions -- the Americans have a right to put questions to the Soviet Union, to demand more precise information and explanations about Soviet ideas, and so forth. But we, too, have a right to ask questions, and we cannot fail to ask why the United States, in planing to deploy 108 Pershing-II's in Western Europe, has placed an order with the arms industry for three times this number of Pershings, that is to say, they have ordered 324 missiles. Where do they intend to (?deploy) them? It has been said on more than one occasion that these are intended for existing bases in Asia, American bases on which there are nuclear weapons aimed against our country.

Of course it is natural that the Geneva talks should promise to be difficult. They are taking place at a difficult time, and also a responsible one. In essence, concerning official U.S. statements on the zero option and the interim proposal, this is not talking and they are not a basis for compromise. The Soviet Union, if you like, is also putting forward an interim proposal when we say that we are ready to have 162 missiles -- that is to say, exactly the same number as the British and French -- and, for instance, 138 aircraft, and that the United States should also have 138 aircraft -- those aircraft that are capable of carrying nuclear weapons. This is also an interim proposal, because the Soviet Union is striving toward a true zero option for Europe, toward freeing Europe from both medium-range and tactical nuclear weapons. This was reiterated in the recent replies by Comrade Andropov to questions put by Finnish public organizations.

Time is pressing. If a compromise solution is not found, a mutually acceptable solution corresponding to the interests of European security, then by the end of the year the United States is counting on deploying the first 16 missiles on West European territory. This will, of course, violate the European balance and will make the situation substantially more complicated. Time, as I have mentioned, is of course pressing in different ways. The Americans would like to waste this time so that the end of the year will come more quickly and it will be possible to deploy the U.S. missiles more quickly. But time, as it is used by the Soviet Union, is time that we want and that we are counting on using in such a way as to make Europe, by the end of the year, able to look forward to 1984 and subsequent years with great hope, so that the end of the year may be marked not by the appearance of U.S. missiles, but by a real settlement that would ensure equality and identicial security for all sides at an infinitely lower level of armaments than today.

Text of Bovin IZVESTIYA Article

PM161551 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA political observer A. Bovin article: "Geneva: Hope and Doubts"; a report on this article was published on page AA 8 of the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT]

[Text] The Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe have already been underway for 18 months. As yet the result corresponds to R. Reagan's "zero option" -- zero result. But now hope has emerged. The Soviet initiatives formulated by Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, objectively create the preconditions for breaking the deadlock and finding a mutually acceptable compromise solution according equally with each side's legitimate interests.

But the search for a compromise presupposes, as a minimum, that the partners in the talks want and seek it. And it is here, with the Americans in mind, that doubts arise.

Doubt number one. The search for a compromise does not fit in with the general thrust of U.S. foreign policy, which has a tough orientation toward confrontation and a power struggle with the Soviet Union. The White House prefers to see East-West relations in terms of the struggle between absolute evil and absolute good. And evil must naturally be eradicated. Which is what the U.S. president intends to do when he promises to "leave Marxism-Leninism on the garbage heap of history."

Hence the unambiguous desire to disrupt the established military-strategic parity and secure for the United States the possibility of "victory" in a nuclear war. "Proud superiority is the main new component of U.S. policy in the sphere of security" -- these are the words of T. (Reid), a White House adviser. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES the President "personally approved Mr (Reid's) observations." The question arises: If one country seeks superiority over another, can it simultaneously seek a compromise -- that is, the balancing [uravnoveshchivaniye] of interests and equal security for the two countries? Highly dubious.

Doubt number two. People in the West usually associate the idea of NATO's "arms upgrading" and the installation of American medium-range missiles in Europe with the deployment of the Soviet SS-20 missiles. But the facts indicate otherwise. The contract for the developmet of a new theater missile was concluded with the Martin Orlando company in February 1969. The U.S. Army budget for fiscal 1975 already included the creation of Pershing-II missiles as a separate program. And the first contracts for the creation of the Tomahawk cruise missile were signed with the General Dynamics Company in 1972.

So it has nothing to do with SS-20's. The Americans agreed to the "dual decision" and talks under pressure from the allies. But the Pentagon was and is planning to deploy the new missiles regardless of any talks. The Americans want a first-strike weapon in Europe. They persistently seek ways of reducing the likelihood of their own territory being hit and separating U.S. defense from the defense of West Europe.

The words once spoken by R. Reagan are widely known: "A limited war in Europe would not necessarily grow into a world nuclear conflict if the Soviet Union was certain that the United States is capable of destroying it." The reaction in West Europe was so stormy that American official commentators virtually disowned their President. But I am not sure that American strategists gave up the hope of sparing U.S. territory a strike by deploying new missiles in the FRG. And while (and because) that hope exists, they clearly do not need a compromise in Geneva.

Doubt number three. All the American options completely ignore the existence of British and French nuclear potentials. And Washington cites the negative position of London and Paris. What does this mean? Their objections were set forth in general terms by NATO Secretary General J. Luns. He stated that British and French forces must not be taken into account at the Geneva talks for three reasons:

-- These forces are strategic, not medium-range forces, which is what the "Euromissiles" are;

-- These forces do not belong to NATO, and "although the British arsenal is rather more linked with NATO than the French arsenal, it is solely at the disposal of the British government";

-- These forces amount to only some 2 percent of the Soviet arsenal.

Now let us study this. For the Soviet Union, in this case, how the British and French missiles are classified and what their formal links with NATO are is of no significance. For us, fundamental significance is attached to the following fact: The British and French weapons are targeted on the Soviet Union and are capable of reaching its territory. And any option for a reasonable compromise must take that into account.

As for the "2 percent," it would be correct to involve in the comparison not the entire "Soviet arsenal, " but only its Eurostrategic part. Then the percentages would be different, as Mr Luns knows, of course.

But sometimes I get the impression that the aforementioned objections are only made to distract. They prefer to keep quiet about the main fact, which is as follows: Let us suppose our proposal is accepted; the Eurostrategic potentials of the USSR and NATO are made equal. What next? If Britain and France reduce the number of delivery vehicles and warheads, the USSR will naturally do this too. But Britain and France have pretty hefty programs for the modernization and development of their nuclear missile forces. Let us assume France replaces one single-unit S-3 ground-based missile with an S-4 missile with 7 warheads. Or Britain replaces the submarine-based Polaris A-3 missiles with Polaris A-3TK missiles which have 6 warheads. Obviously, the Soviet Union would have every right to increase its own capability accordingly. Thus France and Britain would be the initiators of an arms race in Europe with all the ensuing moral and political consequences. Presumably, the West European public would hardly welcome such a development. Maybe I'm mistaken, but it seems to me that it is precisely that, I mean widespread public indignation, which Paris and London fear most.

Finally -- this is doubt number four -- let us look at the subjective factor. Paul Nitze is head of the U.S. delegation. He is undoubtedly a knowledgeable, experienced, and serious man. But it would be difficult to view him as a fan of disarmament. For example, he told journalists: "Serious" talks with the USSR can begin only after we have increased our forces." Asked when that would be, P. Nitze replied: "In 10 years' time." So that's the future...

And the future did not get any brighter with the appointment of Kenneth Adelman as director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Senator A. Cranston's comment on the appointment was: "Now more than ever there are reasons for fearing that the administration will see the talks as a trick to ease the public's legitimate anxiety and, at the same time, provide a cover for infinite military expenditure."

And another figure -- Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense (international security policy). Recently THE WASHINGTON POST carried the following lines about him: "Perle tends to view arms control as a narcotic distributed by the Russians, with the support of American's European allies, to make the United States sleepy. Perle always prefers measures which demand reductions by the Russians while giving our side all possible options in their entirety." It is doubtful whether this approach would aid the quest for mutually acceptable solutions.

By and large, to all appearances, our comrades in Geneva have a tough job. The Soviet Union is prepared to go half way. Is the United States prepared to do the same? The next few months will answer this question.

U.S. 'HYPOCRITICALLY CLAIMING' SALT II VIOLATION

LD141328 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] We follow now with commentary by Vladimir Kazanskiy on the allegations by the White House and Pentagon that the Soviet Union has failed to comply with the SALT II Treaty. Here is what he writes:

The first thing that comes to mind is that if the Reagan administration was really interested in the SALT II Treaty it would not have rejected it and the detailed verification procedure it contained. White House spokesman Larry Speakes said on Thursday that Washington was concerned at what he termed possible violations of the provisions of SALT II by the Soviet Union. The Pentagon spokesman, Henry Catto, made a similar statement.

The concern displayed by the American Administration over compliance with the treaty (?which it has showed) is truly amazing. Its attempts to pose as the keeper of law are incongruous, to say the least. The United States has after all not ratified SALT II which the Soviet Union signed at the Vienna summit of 1979. The treaty, signed after many years of talks and mutual concessions, is a balanced document. It accounts for the legitimate security interests of the two sides and it confirmed the strategic parity between the two countries that had emerged by 1979. Having decided to secure unfair military advantages and break up the existing parity of forces, the United States torpedoed SALT II. Washington refused to ratify the treaty and therefore it has no moral right whatsoever to express any concern over the implementation of the provisions of the treaty.

The impression one is bound to gather is that Washington and the Pentagon are trying in this way to camouflage their own massive efforts to speed up the arms race. Under the cover of the propaganda campaign the United States continues to develop upgraded strategic systems that violate the spirit of the SALT accords.

At the moment the United States is planning to develop and deploy new inter-continental MX and Midgetman missiles, expand the launch silos for its inter-continental ballistic missiles, to say nothing of the proposed deployment in Western Europe of upgraded American missiles that is bound to break up the parity of strategic forces. All this runs counter to both the spirit and the letter of the SALT accords.

The military policy of the Reagan administration is to undermine the very concept of arms control and limitation. Now the United States is trying to shift the blame to the Soviet Union, claiming hypocritically that this country may have violated SALT II. But the treaty contains reliable verification procedures; if it were ratified, the procedure would have been effective by now, and if there were any doubts about compliance with the treaty, they could have been readily cleared through a mechanism provided for by the treaty to resolve any disputes. Not having ratified SALT II, the United States has left itself a loophole enabling it to evade verification provided for by the treaty and to continue to speed up the arms race.

U.S. LACK OF RESPONSE TO USSR PROPOSALS SCORED

LD122106 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 12 May 83

[From "The World Today" Program presented by political observer Igor Fesunenko]

[Text] If one were to sum up in a nutshell the foreign affairs commentaries and the articles dealing with topical problems carried by the most important organs of the media, and if one listens to the statements of the most authoritative and influential political observers of the TV, radio, and press in Western Europe and America, it would not be difficult to perceive that in the overwhelming majority of cases they consider

the principal task, the main aim, which the leaders of the major world powers should now be pursuing to be the search for a way out of the impasse which disarmament talks have reached through Washington's fault and the adoption of urgent measures to avert a new twist in the spiral of the arms race.

This is now being said and written not just by representatives of progressive and left-wing public forces. The necessity for this is now being recognized even in circles which only yesterday refused to admit that the state of affairs in the world is either dangerous or critical.

Rear-Admiral Gene LaRocque, retired, director of the prestigious U.S. Center for Defense Information, has called on the Washington administration to abandon the plans for the deployment at the end of the year of the latest American medium-range nuclear-missile weapons in Western Europe. In LaRocque's opinion, the surest way to reduce the level of nuclear confrontation in Europe lies through talks. If the United States adopts a serious position at the talks with the USSR on the limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe, I am convinced, said Rear-Admiral LaRocque, that a mutually-acceptable accord will ultimately be reached there, that is, at the talks.

Gene LaRocque is evidently right. Such an accord could have been achieved a long time ago if the United States had listened to our country's proposals. In recent months, however, every time Soviet leaders put forward constructive new ideas and initiatives, Washington preferred either to say nothing, or to confine itself to protocol remarks that the proposals put forward by the Soviet side were being studied. Moreover, one gets the impression that the study of the initiatives put forward, say, by the socialist states in Prague at the beginning of the year has been going on for a very long time now. No (?sensible) reaction has been discerned to the Soviet proposal that both carriers of nuclear weapons and the warheads on each carrier should be taken into account at the disarmament talks.

But in all the rest of the world, these ideas have elicited much interest -- they are being studied and analyzed, debates are under way about them, in some places they are being accepted, while in others additional ideas and variants are being proposed. And Washington pretends that these statements are not addressed to it. Well, is that really the way to conduct international affairs?

WARSAW TREATY 28TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED

IZVESTIYA Editorial

PM161410 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 83 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Guardian of Peace and Progress"]

[Text] There is unrest in the world again. Almost every day news comes in of provocative onslaughts by the aggressive forces of imperialism. The Washington administration is making frenzied efforts to turn the course of world events into a channel which suits these forces and is trying to break the prevailing strategic parity, inciting the nuclear missile arms race. It is dragging the U.S. military bloc allies into the crusade against communism proclaimed by President Reagan, not stopping at direct arm twisting.

In this situation the calm and confident voice of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community states defending a peaceful sky not only for themselves but also for all mankind sounds particularly impressive. The role of the Warsaw Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid concluded 28 years ago is particularly great in the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for peaceful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

In the very first lines of the treaty the signatory states solemnly stated at the time their desire to create a system of collective security in Europe. And it is profoundly symbolic that it was precisely the supreme organ of the Warsaw Treaty Organization -- the Political Consultative Committee -- which came out with the idea of convening a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which after many years of effort was realized in Helsinki. The world public's attention is now focused on the Warsaw Pact's very important new action -- the Prague Declaration and its proposal to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintenance of relations of peace between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states.

Weakening, come what may, the dangerously mounting tension and reducing the level of antagonism between the two military-political alliances possessing enormous nuclear might -- that is the noble objective of the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies. The document it proposes, the Prague Political Declaration noted, could hinge on the reciprocal undertaking of the states belonging to the two alliances not to use either nuclear or conventional armaments against each other and consequently to renounce first use of military force in general against each other. It is planned to adopt a similar pledge with respect to third countries.

A proposal which is frank and honest and leaves no loopholes for bogus interpretation. The NATO capitals have announced their intention to "study" it. However, to this day the NATO countries are avoiding a direct reply to it, as they are to the entire package of initiatives put forward in Prague.

Sometimes you hear arguments in the West to the effect that the reason for the mounting tension in Europe lies in the activity of the two opposing military blocs. That is either a profound misconception or an attempt deliberately to mislead the public. Created in response to NATO's aggressive steps and only created 6 years after NATO's emergence, the Warsaw Pact has convincingly proved its peace-loving orientation. It is the Atlanticists who are twisting the spiral of military expenditure, while the Warsaw Treaty Organization is persistently suggesting holding talks on not increasing but subsequently reducing that expenditure. It is NATO which is displaying frenzied activity in regions thousands of miles from the North Atlantic, while the Warsaw Pact suggest not extending the two alliances' sphere of operation to the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The Warsaw Pact is in favor of nuclear-free zones in various parts of Europe and of the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and cooperation. NATO does not even want to hear of it....

Coming out with every new peace initiative, the Warsaw Pact states cannot at the same time fail to consider the West's obstructionist line in setting about preparing to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe. Deploying these missiles would mean disrupting the existing equilibrium of forces both in Europe and on a global scale. "If that were to happen," Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed, answering the questions put by representatives of a number of Finnish public organizations, "then the threat of war would come even closer to Europe's threshhold. We cannot allow that, and we will take the necessary steps to ensure that parity is preserved."

The dangerous nature of the development of events, the gamble the Reagan administration is making on force, and the West's further forcing on of the nuclear missile arms race compel the socialist countries to enhance their vigilance, to maintain their defense capability at the proper level. Concern for fulfilling their international duty and the commitments adopted within the Warsaw Pact framework is a component of the policy of the socialist countries' fraternal parties. Berlin, Warsaw, Prague, and other allied capitals are well aware that the Pershings and cruise missiles deployed on the Rhine will also be trained on targets on the Oder, Vistula and Danube.

... Military-political alliances have been known in man's history since the most ancient times. Most frequently they have been concluded in the selfish interests of the dominant classes. Of course, there have been exceptions to the rule. But never before in history has there been an alliance like the Warsaw Pact. It embodies the Leninist principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism which harmoniously combine the interests of individual peoples and states with the interests of world socialism as a whole. The socialist community countries' voluntary, equal military-political alliance loyally serves the cause of world peace and social progress.

Kulikov Opens Meeting

PM161040 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[Colonel V. Shkarovskiy report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of generals, admirals, officers, and personnel of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Armed Forces Staff was held at the M.V. Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army 13 May to mark the Warsaw Treaty Organization's 28th anniversary. Representatives of Main and Central Directorates of the USSR Defense Ministry and military attaches at the allied states' embassies in the Soviet Union also attended the meeting.

The meeting was opened by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

In the meeting's presidium were Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of the Joint Armed Forces Staff; Lieutenant General B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; B.A. Gryaznov, first secretary of Moscow City's Frunzenskiy Raykom; generals and officers of the allied armies, and others.

A report was delivered by Colonel General M.N. Tereshchenko, first deputy chief of the Joint Armed Forces Staff.

On behalf of Moscow's working people the meeting participants were greeted by Hero of Socialist Labor V.I. Dyuzhev, worker at Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant.

Shishlin on Anniversary

LD131744 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 13 May 83

[International Affairs Journalist Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] Tomorrow is the 28th anniversary of the establishment of the Warsaw Treaty Organization. The latest anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty focuses attention on the role played by the alliance of socialist states in Europe and in international affairs as a whole. It would naturally be correct to assert that it is an alliance for security of the socialist world. But that is not the end of it. The alliance of the countries of socialism is also an alliance for peace and peaceful cooperation in Europe. And this is perhaps shown most eloquently by the latest major document of the Warsaw Treaty, the Prague Declaration.

What is the position of the countries of the Warsaw Treaty in relation to the present day, which internationally is complex and tense? Politically, it is expressed in the idea of concluding a treaty between the Warsaw organization and the North Atlantic bloc on the mutual nonuse of force and the maintenance of peaceful relations. The political position of peace in the approach of the Warsaw Treaty countries is the limitation and curtailment of the arms race. You will be aware of this position; it was expressed with the utmost clarity in the recent replies given to various public organizations and press organs by Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

I would like to say that the Warsaw Treaty Organization is a real custodian of the tendency toward the relaxation of international tension and a bearer of the firm policy of easing tension and developing broad business links between states belonging to different social systems. This is illustrated by the policy, pursued by the socialist countries, of developing business links with the capitalist part of Europe and by the ideas which are being advanced in the context of organizing all-European cooperation.

It seems to me that we are justified in saying that the role played by the Warsaw Treaty is an all-European role, not only in the sense that the Warsaw Treaty influences the destinies of politics in Europe, but also in the sense that this organization of socialist states expresses the real interests of the European peoples.

Pact Created 'Under Compulsion'

LD141831 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1300 GMT 14 May 83

[Military commentator Aleksandr (Shevchenko) commentary]

[Text] In reviewing the history of the Warsaw Treaty Organization the first thing to stress is that it was created under compulsion. Although the socialist countries never advocated a division of Europe into opposed military-political blocks, they could not remain indifferent in the face of the increasingly open aggressive attitude to them from NATO, which was set up in 1949. That is why the socialist countries took joint steps in 1955 to ensure their own security. At the same time the member countries of the Warsaw Treaty Organization repeatedly stated that they were prepared to dissolve their organization should there be a simultaneous dissolution of NATO.

In consolidating their defensive system the countries of the Warsaw Treaty have no other goal than to defend the socialist achievements of their peoples. The Warsaw Treaty states declare that they have never held, do not hold, and never will hold any other strategic doctrine than that of defense, just as they have never had, do not have and will not have any intention to create a first-strike nuclear potential.

No other group of states in the world has made as many constructive peace initiatives as the Warsaw Treaty countries. The proposals they have put forward encompass a broad range of issues. Thus one ought to mention the moves to limit and reduce nuclear missiles and conventional weapons, along with the military budgets and personnel of the armed forces, and the proposals to eliminate by political means, and also to avert, crises in various regions of the globe. These are also proposals aimed at stabilizing and deepening detente, at developing peaceful cooperation (?among states) with different social systems.

The session of the Political Advisory Committee, the supreme organ of the Warsaw Treaty, which was held in Prague at the beginning of this year, was an event of great international significance. The declaration the leaders of seven countries unanimously adopted during the session contains a whole range of proposals in the area of military detente. For example, there is the proposal to conclude a treaty to mutually refrain from using military force and to maintain peaceful relations between the members of the two military-political groupings, the signatory states of the Warsaw Treaty and the member countries of the NATO bloc. The nub of such an agreement could be a [word indistinct] undertaking not to be the first to use either nuclear or conventional weapons against each other; namely, not to use any military force against each other. If we realize the degree to which Europe is equipped with weapons, if we recall the fact that it was Europe in fact that was at the center of both world wars, if we bear in mind the dangerous tension that has arisen in the world primarily thanks to the imperialist circles of the United States, it becomes obvious how positive it would be if this proposal by the Warsaw Treaty countries were implemented and how it would improve the political climate worldwide, especially since the other joint initiatives of these countries are similarly oriented.

Thus one has every reason to state that, following the unilateral undertaking made in June 1982 by the Soviet Union not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the Prague declaration is even more confirmation of the constructive good will of the Soviet Union and its Warsaw Treaty allies. Their peaceful proposals have met with the approval of world public opinion. The response has been so widespread that the NATO ruling circles have simply not been able to make light of these proposals. Thus statements were made to the effect that the proposals are interesting and ought to be studied. And yet the 5th month is passing and the West is still studying. How long can it continue to do so? Is it not already high time a reply was given?

The Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Treaty are doing all they should to ensure the triumph of reason in international affairs. They intend to continue to pursue a policy of peaceful coexistence between states with differing social systems. But in the conditions which have now come about the socialist countries are compelled to guarantee their own security. They will not permit the rupturing of the existing military and strategic parity between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO, which is the goal of the United States in its intention to install an additional number of close on 600 new nuclear missiles in a series of West European countries. Speaking in Moscow on 3 May, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov stressed that we find ourselves at a very critical juncture: one need only pull at one thread, and the whole ball will unravel. This could be the part played by the installation of American Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe. If this is the way things go, despite every sensible argument, the chain reaction will be inevitable. The Soviet Union, the GDR and the other Warsaw Treaty countries will be compelled to take retaliatory measures.

However, we are not the ones who chose the arms race. The socialist ideal is a world without weapons and with disarmament. The military-political defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty serves the cause of peace. For 28 years it has been acting to heal the situation in the world, to restrain the arms race, and to ensure international security.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV REVIEWS WEEK'S EVENTS

PM161142 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Vitaliy Korionov "International Review"]

[Text] Seize the Chance!

The question of averting nuclear war in Europe and thus throughout the world remains one of the most burning issues for mankind.

Some 38 years ago the Soviet Union, entering into an alliance with the other powers of the anti-Hitler coalition, broke the backbone of fascism. But it is not enough to win peace. You still have to preverve it. This task proved all the more difficult in that at the end of the last war, as early as November 1945, Washington's corridors of power began to elaborate practical plans for unleashing a new war against the USSR, this time using nuclear weapons.

Nonetheless, there has now been a peaceful sky over Europe for 38 years. That is one more historic feat for the Soviet people and all who have persistently upheld peace with them throughout those decades.

It has been demonstrated that peace can be preserved.

But, it is a truly titanic struggle to resolve this task. And here a special role belongs to the CPSU, the Soviet state and our Peace Program.

The pace of the Soviet peace offensive is not declining. Peace initiatives continue to originate in the Soviet Union, covering the whole range of issues on whose resolution the destiny of European and universal peace depends. One of the most central of these issues is that of delivering Europe from the fate Washington has in store for it -- the fate of being the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

The day after tomorrow sees the start of the latest round of Soviet-American talks in Geneva on medium-range weapons in Europe. What, in brief, was the result of the previous round? It can by no means be considered constructive [resultativnyy]. The sides' positions did not converge. The blame for this rests entirely with the American side.

Certain American newspapers make out that U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger and Secretary of State Shultz have no experience of holding such talks, so that the first fiddle is allegedly played by people like Assistant Secretary of Defense Perle or Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs Burt, while the administration as a whole displays mere "superficiality." Such assertions are, of course, aimed at fools.

The course of the Geneva talks has shown clearly that two fundamentally opposed approaches to the talks exist. The Soviet Union proposed the talks and embarked on them in the determination to achieve a reduction in the medium-range nuclear facilities of the USSR and the NATO countries existing in Europe. The U.S. aim, on the other hand, was to add mighty new armaments to the existing NATO nuclear arsenal at all costs. As for Washington's statements on a reduction, they have only one purpose: to reduce Soviet missiles alone.

With its concrete, realistic proposals, the Soviet Union breaks down the barriers erected by the American side. The invented "arguments" with which the United States seeks to block the talks fall down one after another. Particular significance is attached to the new Soviet initiative put forward in Comrade Yu.V. Andropov's 3 May speech: The USSR is prepared to reach agreement on equality of nuclear potentials in Europe both in terms of delivery vehicles and in terms of warheads, taking the relevant British and French armaments into account, of course.

Answering the questions of representatives of a number of Finnish public organizations the other day, the Soviet leader stated in this connection: "...We are in favor of the USSR's having no more missiles or warheads mounted on them than there are on the NATO sides in each mutually agreed period. With a reduction in the number of warheads on British and French missiles, the number of warheads on our medium-range missiles would be reduced by the same number. The same approach would be extended to aviation facilities in this class deployed in Europe. Approximate equality would thereby be maintained between the USSR and NATO both in terms of medium-range nuclear weapon delivery vehicles--that is, missiles and aircraft -- and in terms of the number of warheads mounted on them, and moreover that equality would be at a considerably lower level than at present.

"I would like to stress particularly that the implementation of this new proposal would mean that there would be considerably fewer medium-range missiles and warheads mounted on them in the European part of the Soviet Union than there were before 1976, when we did not have the SS-20 missiles."

In recent days the American press has been full of vague reports that conferences are being held in the White House to discuss some kind of "new approach to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva." But it is also reported that the immediate aim of these debates amounts, it seems, only to "giving the President time to make efforts to secure the Congress's approval for his plan for basing MX missiles." Indeed, citing the aforementioned vague reports, the Senate and House of Representatives Defense Appropriations Committees have already voted to appropriate approximately $600 million for the creation of MX missiles, which were frozen last year. So that is "peaceableness" Washington-style!

Is there still a chance of achieving Soviet-American agreements on key questions of ending the arms race? Yes, there is an objective basis. This basis is created above all by the USSR's concrete, realistic proposals, which take account of the vital interests of all countries and peoples. This basis is also created by the masses' mighty demonstrations against the threat of nuclear war, which are sweeping through all countries and continents. The week of action for security and cooperation in Europe which ended on 14 May once again confirmed that the peoples are fully determined to bar the path of the warmongers. An objective possibility of resolving disputes lies, finally, in the fact that all the planets' peoples and states urgently need this. The West -- including the United States -- objectively needs agreement on the range of questions being discussed at least as much as the Soviet Union does.

The decisive moment is coming: either the peoples, who seek to preserve peace, will make the imperialist gamblers embark immediately on effective talks, or the arms race could get out of control, with all the ensuing consequences. Everything now depends on political will and on the states' readiness for cooperation. The USSR has that will and readiness. It is now up to the United States and its NATO allies.

Seeking New Bridgeheads

Washington politicians have their hands full. While some are striving to prevent the clearing of nuclear mines from Europe, others are concentrating their efforts on planting mines in Asia. An important place among these efforts belongs to the stepping up of measures aimed at the further militarization of the Pentagon's South Korean bridgehead.

High-ranking messengers scurry constantly between Washington and Seoul. Relatively recently W. Casey, director of the U.S. CIA, visited the South Korean capital on a secret mission and met with the dictator Chon Tu-hwan and other Seoul puppets.

Then South Korean Defense Minister Yun Song-min hurried to Washington to take part in the 15th annual "Consultative Conference on Security Questions." He was also treated kindly in the White House, where he was received by the President. South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pon-sok was not left out -- he too went to Washington, in particular to ask for new dollar injections, without which that antipopular regime could not exist.

At the same time steps are being taken to make military cooperation between Japan and the United States even closer, thereby forging a triple military bloc of the United States, Japan and South Korea. Characterizing this activity, the Japanese newspaper ASAHI wrote: Washington regards Japan and South Korea as "first line bases" in its strategy with regard to the USSR. As is known, the Pentagon already has 32 major military bases in Japan and 40 in South Korea. The number of American troops in the Far East has increased to nearly 150,000 men, of whom more than 40,000 are deployed in South Korea. "We will stay here as long as we are needed," U.S. Secretary of State Shultz declared.

The American troops are "needed" here first and foremost for one purpose -- to turn the region into a bridgehead for U.S. aggression against the USSR and the other socialist countries. Wherever the Pentagon's hand can reach, American medium-range nuclear weapons are being deployed, their sinister shadow hanging over the whole of that vast region.

The Pentagon does not confine itself to the fact that South Korea is already one big complex of nuclear weapon bases. During Yi Pop-sok's visit to Washington he was told that in addition to the U.S. nuclear weapons already deployed in South Korea, American neutron weapons will be added.

Only recently representatives of the Japanese military department -- the Japan Defense Agency -- gave assurances that Japan will not take part in American-South Korean military maneuvers. Now it is stated that plans are being elaborated for holding such maneuvers this year, one of the aims being to rehearse collaboration between Japanese aircraft and American F-16 fighter-bombers. Let us recall that at present two squadrons of F-16's capable of carrying nuclear weapons are already deployed in South Korea.

The demonstration of military hardware does not stop for a single day. One set of military exercises has hardly ended when the next begins. Last week large-scale exercises "in rebuffing an attack from the north" were held in Seoul over 3 days. As the Japanese press reports, more than 3.5 million people were mobilized to take part -- not only the troops and police located in the city and its suburbs, but practically the entire adult population of Seoul. Of course, they could not do without the participation of American units.

Naturally, this activity by the militarists represents a serious danger to the causes of peace, including peace in Asia. All the same, in the last analysis the "top brass" are making plans, as the saying goes, without their master's knowledge. Their hostile activity meets with an increasingly strong rebuff from the peoples, who have a vital interest in preserving peace. Mass antiwar movements are an important factor in favor of the cause of peace in our time. Statesmen and governments in every part of the globe must reckon with them. Here Asia is no exception.

Solidarity With the Fighters

In all corners of the planet there is a growing wave of solidarity with the leaders and activists of the Tudeh Party of Iran who have been arrested by the Iranian authorities. The authorities' tyranny has been sharply condemned by the socialist countries' communist and workers parties and their press organs; protests have been made by the communist parties of the United States, the FRG, India, Britain, Belgium and many other countries.

The German Communist Party, demanding the release of all those arrested, notes that it is a question of those who are the most consistent force in the actions of the people's masses for democracy, freedom, national independence and social progress. "This is not only a crime against the Tudeh Party," the Communist Party of the United States Central Committee says in a statement "it is a crime against the revolution as a whole and its popular program of land reform, the nationalization of banks and the main sectors of industry and the safeguarding of economic rights and human rights.

Not only communists are protesting. Some 70 deputies of the Indian Parliament belong to the ruling Indian National Congress (I) Party and the majority of other leading parties have expressed deep concern at the arrest of Tudeh Party leaders and the trial which has been organized on fabricated charges of "subversive activity." The International Association of Democratic Lawyers has demanded that the Iranian authorities grant the arrestees their legal rights, including the right to defense and the unbiased conduct of their cases.

Representatives of parties and movements from various countries holding different political positions note that the most basic constitutional principles are being flouted in Iran and the presumption of innocent is being grossly violated. Under fear of torture and under cruel torture, confessions are being wrung from peoples to "crimes" which they did not commit and could not have committed.

The press notes that the forces which hold the upper hand in the policy of Tehran's influential circles are forces which regard the violation of the law, the compilation of blacklists and the suppression of dissidents as a method of resolving their own problems and a means of achieving their own aims, and which in effect are preparing the way for the return of a dictatorial, dependent regime.

"Our revolution," the Tudeh Party's committee in exile warns, "is threatened with the danger of destruction. The imperialists and their agents in our long-suffering country are completing preparations for a coup following the pattern of the events of 19 August 1953."

There is one more highly significant aspect. As the Czechoslovak newspaper RUDE PRAVO writes, "the campaign started in Tehran fits in very well with the scenario of the anti-communist 'crusade' organized in the West." There are grounds for supposing that the forces which launched that "crusade" are fabricating false documents in Iran in order to turn the USSR's southern neighbor against it and disguise their own subversive activity against the Khomeyni regime. "Spy mania" in Iran and false accusations against the Tudeh Party are also inspired by circles which fear the prospect of equal, mutual advantageous Iranian-Soviet cooperation.

According to press reports the number of Tudeh Party members arrested has already nearly reached 1,000. These people are being put through the conveyor belt of prison and torture which many thousands of patriots passed through under the Shah's regime.

The chairman of the Supreme Court of Iran has already declared that the arrested Tudeh Party members are threatened with death sentences. Thus cruel reprisals are being prepared against people "guilty" only of being devoted patriots of their motherland. This crime must be prevented!

PRAVDA ON SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

PM131012 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 May 83 First Edition p 4

[Yu. Zhilin Article: "The Socialist International in Search of Prospects"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee message to the 16th Socialist International Congress, held recently in Portugal, was a major step in the development of the 26th CPSU

Congress' line regarding international social democracy. The message contains an appeal to the workers and democratic movement linked with the Socialist International to make a greater contribution to the cause of saving mankind from nuclear disaster.

Over the past few years the problems of international security, peace, and disarmament have increasingly riveted the attention of the Social Democratic Movement. What was the Socialist International's response to this step by our party?

First of all it is necessary to refer to the statement by W. Brandt, chairman of the Socialist International and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, who declared at a press conference that the CPSU Central Committee message has been brought to the notice of all delegations attending the congress. He also noted that the congress had also received some material from U.S. "official circles" (this material was not published in the press and is unknown to international public opinion). The answer to both messages, in W. Brandt's words, is contained in the decisions adopted by the congress, which "reflect the coinciding positions, the differences, and the divergences." This, as we can see, is a very balanced evaluation referring to documents which certainly deserve serious attention.

What then was said in these decisions regarding the most burning issue of our times -- the question of preventing a thermonuclear conflict? "To ensure the survival of mankind" is "the most basic" of all tasks. Hardly anyone would dispute this. But this task is formulated as an appeal to the two "superpowers" -- the United States and the USSR. From this viewpoint, the problems of war and peace are treated as the result of rivalry between the two powers, which makes it possible to cover up and even sidestep the contrast between their foreign policy courses. However, it is well known that the Socialist International avoids recognizing the existence of two lines in world politics.

Let us, nevertheless, examine what exactly the social democratic parties demand in appealing simultaneously to the United States and the USSR. "They must reach agreement on halting the further buildup of the arms race and start overcoming the existing fragile balance of fear. Later other countries, especially those possessing nuclear weapons -- China, France, and the United Kingdom -- must participate in these talks...." This fully coincides with the Soviet Union's intentions. But this is what it goes on to say: "There are deeply disturbing signs of the possibility of a new and more dangerous phase of the arms race insofar as it is spreading to the skies and using increasingly sophisticated weapons." The delegates to the Socialist International Congress ought to have been well aware of who exactly is drawing up plans for war in outer space and from outer space. It is the U.S. Administration. The Soviet Union is proposing a ban on the emplacement of any kind of weapons in outer space.

The congress called upon the USSR and the United States, in the name of preventing a further escalation of the arms race, to take immediate steps, which should include agreements on the first specific steps at the talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms and on nuclear weapons in Europe and at the Vienna talks, and agreement in Madrid on holding a European conference on disarmament. This appeal fully coincides with the USSR's foreign policy course and corresponds with proposals already made by it.

"We support a mutual, coordinated, general, and verifiable freeze on nuclear arms..." the delegates to the Socialist International Congress declared. Who does not support it? The present U.S. Administration.

The congress appealed for "an open and unambiguous rejection by the USSR and the United States of any strategy envisaging a limited nuclear war." It is well known that the concept of such a war is rejected by the Soviet Union and has been put forward by the U.S. Administration.

The congress also appealed to the USSR and the United States to "limit and dismantle all military technological innovations which could undermine even further the balance of fear...." Yet it is the Soviet Union that proposes concluding an agreement on ceasing the production of new types of mass destruction weapons. It is the U.S. Administration that refuses to do this.

Or take the congress appeal for such actions and agreements as: "...reaffirmation by both powers of their obligations under the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of AMB Systems; ratification by the United States of the SALT-II treaty; agreement on a permanent treaty banning all nuclear tests, the banning of the production, accumulation, and use of chemical and biological weapons, and the demilitarization of the seabed and of outer space." Here again these appeals, apart from one, are addressed to both powers, although they should essentially all be addressed to the United States.

Let us turn to the political intentions of the Socialist International, formulated as follows: "We want to encourage the proposals submitted to the United Nations on the creation of nuclear-free zones in Asia, Africa, the southern Pacific, and the Near East. We also approve the idea, formulated by the independent commission on disarmament and security under Olof Palme's leadership, of a zone in which both nuclear and chemical battlefield weapons would be banned...." The congress acclaimed the efforts to establish nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe and in the Balkans.... The Soviet Union also acclaims such efforts. They are not "acclaimed" by the United States and the other NATO countries.

To sum up the above, it can be said that to appeal to Moscow to give an affirmative answer to this range of questions is to "break down an open door." But there are doors on which it is really necessary to knock, and to knock loudly, because they are firmly shut to the pressure of demands from the international public. These are the doors of the White House.

There is one problem which ought to be specially singled out. The CPSU Central Committee message notes: "Key significance now attaches to the question of how to avoid a new round in the nuclear missile arms race in Europe." For its part, the Socialist International Congress affirms: "The Geneva talks on nuclear weapons in Europe in the coming months will be of key significance for all political, international, and military development. So if there is no time to achieve final results, the Soviet Union and the United States must conclude as soon as possible an interim agreement providing for balanced mutual obligations without any destabilizing actions." That is a diffisue position susceptible to numerous interpretations, although the situation in Europe can in practice be destabilized by only one thing: the start of deployment of the new U.S. missiles.

Various social democratic parties in the NATO countries still assert their "loyalty to Atlantic solidarity." But it is possible to see in their positions a growing feeling of national responsibility and common-human alarm for the fate of civilization and life on earth itself, and an implicit or explicit awareness that the "threat of Europe" comes not from the East but from the other direction, that it lies in the U.S. Administration's plans to turn the European Continent into a theater of military operations. Not everyone says this clearly, but there are signs that many Social Democrats among the active advocates of NATO's notorious "dual decision" on nuclear "arms upgrading" are beginning to appreciate its dangerous implications.

Unfortunately, there are no grounds to speak of enlightenment when evaluating the line followed at the congress by the representatives of the French Socialist Party. That party's delegation was the only one that refused to vote for the clause in the resolution condemning "destabilizing actions." Thus the French Socialist Party delegation took not only the most pro-Atlantic, but also the most pro-American position.

And how much talk there has been of France's security and how little understanding has been shown of the damage that these interests would suffer as a result of the destablilization of the situation in Europe if the U.S. plans are implemented.

It must also be said that some parties traditionally considered as belonging to the left wing of the Socialist International have now, on issues of the struggle against the threat of war, "moved to the right" of the social democratic and labor parties of northern and central Europe. Thus, B. Craxi, present leader of the Italian Socialist Party, spoke a deliberate untruth at the congress, claiming that the USSR is continuing the deployment of its missiles "every week of every month." He appealed to the Soviet Union to come out with "new weighty and convincing proposals" as if he did not know of the specific and realistic Soviet proposals regarding medium-range nuclear weapons. The point is that it is not the Soviet Union but the Italian Socialist Party that has no proposals on the above-mentioned problem, and that its entire "baggage" consists of U.S. proposals.

The congress also examined questions pertaining to conflict in different parts of the world.

The decisions on the Near East condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the atrocities in Sabra and Shatila.

However, the U.S. Administration's role as an accomplice in the Begin government's actions is passed over in silence. It is stated that many parties and organizations belonging to the Socialist International recognize the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people while others, although not recognizing the PLO in this capacity, maintain regular political relations with it. Nevertheless, the Socialist International as a whole avoided specifying its position on this issue.

The congress decisions on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean sounded like direct condemnation of the policy followed by the present U.S. Administration. They note that "the Reagan administration's policy in the economic, military and political spheres has seriously complicated the already difficult and dangerous situation" in Central America. The aggressive actions of the South African regime against Namibia, Angola, Mozambique, Lesotho, Zimbabwe, and Zambia are also condemned.

Nevertheless, the situation in Afghanistan and around it is presented in a completely distorted light in the congress decisions. The fact that an undeclared war has been launched from outside against Afghanistan's legitimate government is ignored. The exploitation of the situation prevailing in Poland for propaganda purposes is not to the Socialist International's credit, either....

There is one more question -- more ideological than political. The congress was held under the slogan "World Crisis: the Socialist Answer." The congress noted the collapse of the illusions, widespread in the fifties and sixties, "about a transformed capitalism and idylls of its continuous growth.... From the right, the Thatchers, the Reagans and even worse, the Pinochets are reacting to this by attempting to destroy the social gains scored as a result of a half-century of struggle by the people's masses." Let us be frank, this is an assessment of rather resolute outspokenness, especially as the relevant illusions were shared by parties belonging to the Socialist International.

Nevertheless, the claim to play the role of a "third force" in society's social and political development leads to a conclusion that is more than dubious: "The socialist (read social democratic) ideology" is apparently "the only one that can give hope to the Third World, as well as to the industrialized countries." Such a conclusion is supported neither by past experience nor by present practice.

The general conclusion from the results of the work of the 16th Socialist International Congress corresponds with the principled evaluations made by our party: There exists a profound difference in ideological positions between the social democratic movement on the one hand and the communist movement on the other; there exists a common concern about the situation in the world arena and at times a coincidence of viewpoints on many questions of the struggle to halt the arms race and ensure international security; there also exists positive experience of serious and responsible dialogue between communists and social democrats on questions of strengthening the cause of peace with respect for their complete independence.

At this most acute stage in the development of the world situation the readiness to continue this dialogue and -- which is the main thing -- to intensify the practical effect of statements on specific questions of international security and halting the arms race is most important not only for relations between communists and social democrats but also for the fate of all mankind.

IGOR ANDROPOV ADDRESSES 13 MAY CSCE SESSION

LD141031 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 14 May 83

[Excerpt] Madrid May 14 TASS -- The Soviet Union's appeal to the states, participants in the Madrid meeting, became the keynote of sessions and contacts between delegations, which are under way here.

Representatives of many delegations note its great constructive significance for the outcome of the meeting. Speaking in the same vein are also many of those Western delegations, which it is believed in the lobby of the meeting, have not displayed so far real interest in the success of the Madrid meeting and continue leading things to protracting it. This is also the aim of the continuing attempts to impose the discussion in that or other form of a number of amendments to the renewed draft concluding document, which was submitted by the delegations of neutral and non-aligned countries, though the authors of such amendments know well that these amendments, as it became clear in the course of the preceding negotiations, are based on deliberately unacceptable proposals.

The delegations of the USSR and other socialist states are explaining the essence and the political significance of the Soviet Union's appeal, stressing that it opens clear and reliable prospects for a successful completion of the Madrid meeting without any delays.

Member of the USSR's delegation Igor Andropov spoke at yesterday's plenary meeting. He emphasized that a real chance appeared for the first time at the Madrid meeting to complete it in a few days' time with a weighty political result. This is said in the Soviet Union's appeal, and this chance cannot be missed, if, certainly, one is guided by the interests of detente, continuation and development of all-European process. The nearer comes the possibility of success, the greater share of responsibility rests with every participant.

Aren't the amendments or amendments to amendments an attempt to speak in an ultimatum tone? We would like to hope that this is not so, said the Soviet representative. The main meaning of the Soviet appeal is that the political will of states is of decisive significance at the given stage of the meeting. The hour of political solution has struck for those who are sincerely interested in the success of the Madrid meeting, for all its participants.

The Soviet delegation expresses the hope, he said, that all are aware of the significance of the outcome of the Madrid meeting and that there are no more illusions that somebody might become indebted to another, if the meeting ends with success. All participants in the meeting use the same political credit, the credit of confidence which was brought forth by the powerful impetus of the process that began in Helsinki, and that credit is not unlimited. One should now show greater discretion, prudence and consideration for what has already been attained here, in Madrid.

FURTHER REPORTS ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO CANADA

Aliyev, Others at Departure

LD161826 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Commission for Legislative Proposals of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, left Moscow for Canada today for an official visit at the invitation of that country's Parliament. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and by other officials, including Pearson, Canadian ambassador to the Soviet Union. [Moscow Television at 1725 GMT on 16 May carries a video report on the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Gorbachev departing for Canada, with the camera providing shots from left to right of Shitikov, Aliyev, Gorbachev and other Soviet officials, cutting to shots of Gorbachev shaking hands with Aliyev, Shitikov and other officials.]

Arrival in Ottawa

LD162213 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Ottawa, 17 May (TASS) -- A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, arrived in Ottawa today on an official visit at the invitation of the Federal Parliament of Canada.

The Soviet delegation will have meetings with Canadian parliamentarians and government members and will also tour the country.

Montreal on Visit, Talks

LD162159 Montreal International Service in English 2130 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] A Soviet delegation arrived in Canada today for a 1-week visit aimed primarily at promoting agricultural trade. The six-member delegation is headed by Mikhail Gorbachev, a member of the Politburo and the top Soviet official for agriculture. The visit is being described as an important step towards rebuilding relations between Canada and the Soviet Union. Relations have been cool since the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan in late 1979. In addition to discussing agriculture, Mr Gorbachev will meet in Ottawa with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and External Affairs Minister Allan MacEachen for talks on bilateral and international issues. One will be the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, another will be Prime Minister Trudeau's support for the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, should the Soviet Union and the United States fail to reach agreement at the Geneva arms talks by the end of the year.

ADMIRAL GORSHKOV ON U.S. NAVAL DEVELOPMENTS

AU121555 Sofia BTA in English 1325 GMT 12 May 83

["Parity -- Guarantee For Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 12 (BTA) -- Under the headline "Parity -- A Guarantee for Peace" the BTA "Round the World" weekly on international politics carries in its latest issue a long interview with the Naval Admiral of the Soviet Union Sergey Gorshkov.

Answering the questions of the weekly's special correspondent, Mr Dimitur Kostov, the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy and deputy-minister of defence of the Soviet Union emphasizes the firm determination of the Soviet Union not to permit a disruption of the existing equilibrium of forces in the world.

Admiral Gorshkov points out that the military strategical situation in the world ocean is characteristic with the increasingly aggressive and massed presence of the U.S. naval forces in different parts. The target of the US naval strategy, specifies he, is to concentrate a still greater nuclear missile potential and to gain complete superiority in the world ocean.

As an illustration of the naval ambitions of the Pentagon, Admiral Gorshkov quotes the plans for having 150 new combat vessels built, along with the increasing of the nuclear missile potential of the existing vessels, and especially their arming with winged missiles. As a theoretical foundation of these plans he points out the "ocean strategy" of the United States, aimed at making of the naval forces one of the most important political means.

Admiral Gorshkov stresses that the leaders of the United States don't even hide their hegemonic ambitions. He quotes President Reagan, who said "superiority at the seas is a necessity to us...", as well as the confessions of the minister of the naval forces of the United States of America, John Lehman, that "the American Navy should block out the Russian Navy... to make of the Soviets an isolated island, in order to make it possible for us to rule the rest of the world."

Admiral Gorshkov stresses further that the aggressive naval doctrine of the United States of America is threatening all nations and arouses the concern of the peace-loving mankind. This is why, in their declaration of January 5, 1983, the Warsaw Treaty member-states called for starting negotiations on the limitation of naval activity and reduction of naval arms, for extending the network of trust to the aquatory of the seas and oceans. They expressed their position for the withdrawal of the vessels carrying nuclear arms from the Mediterranean Sea and reaffirmed the topicality of the proposal to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Underlined was, too, the necessity of solving with political means the problems in the Caribbean and Southeast Asia, of strengthening peace in Asia and in the Pacific.

All these proposals, stresses Admiral Gorshkov, are truly peaceful and mutually advantageous. The real possibility for softening the naval confrontation is not in increasing the arms, but in the talks and mutual agreements on the reduction of the naval arms and on limiting their range.

The Soviet Armed Forces and their indivisible part -- the Navy -- are a means for a peaceful policy, for deterring the military adventures, underlines Admiral Gorshkov, quoting Mr Yuriy Andropov, who said that "all strivings to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union are in vain." The Soviet Union, adds the admiral, rejects in principle the line of military superiority. It is not striving after it, but does not recognize such a right with anybody.

The commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy dwells on the efforts of the US Government to intimidate the American public with the "Soviet military threat," in order to justify its unprecedented arms race, including in the sphere of naval arms. To this purpose, he points out, serves the second edition of the booklet "Soviet Military Power" in which again the data and the facts are falsified. "We have noted long ago," points out Admiral Gorshkov, "that such falsifications crop up when the US Congress debates the military budget outlays." Admiral Gorshkov also unmasks the allegations of Caspar Weinberger that in the past decade the United States of America has not done anything to increase its armed forces. In recent years, states he, the United States of America has replaced two generations of its nuclear missile submarines - the "Polaris" system was replaced by "Poseidon" and now by "Trident."

While the first submarine version carried 16 ballistic rockets with one warhead each and a range of 2600 km, the latest carries 24 missiles with 14 warheads each and a range of 7400 km and even 11,000 km in perspective. In the same period the United States of America has rearmed its deck aviation with new types of airplanes, has equipped on a mass scale its naval vessels and aircraft with anti-naval missiles, has updated and added to the Navy one of the four planned liners with 32 "Tomahawk" missile installations and 16 "Harpoon" missile installations. Maintaining that the Soviet Union is allegedly striving after "expanding its military presence on a global scale," Weinberger passes in silence the stepped-up military provocations of the United States of America near the Soviet coasts, stresses Admiral Gorshkov.

BOGACHEV VIEWS REAGAN'S ARMS INTENTIONS

LD131346 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 13 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

Quite recently President Reagan of the USA publicly announced a shift of emphasis in the military construction of the United States from offensive strategic arms to defensive ones, since, according to his calculations, that would enable the Pentagon to develop a costly race of anti-missile systems, without slowing down the rate of building up first-strike weapons.

Yesterday the President promised the senators to reduce the number of nuclear warheads on strategic missiles provided the Senate committee endorse his plans for the deployment of "MX" ICBM, each of which carries ten warheads. The senators yielded to the President's rhetorical sophistry and voted for assigning 625 million dollars for the creation of that first-strike missile.

At present, along with the absurd propagandist thesis of "arming oneself in order to disarm oneself later," the Reagan administration advances no less scholastic formula of approach to arms reduction, designated a "build-down."

The President's service record leaves no doubt about the fact that Reagan intends intensively to implement in practice the first part of both formulas -- "arm oneself" and "build". As for "disarming oneself" and "down", the President apparently relies on human forgetfulness.

Judging by everything, the President of the USA is even prepared to take an oath on the Bible that he will struggle for peace if it helps to delude the public and enables him to prepare for a nuclear war unimpededly.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON APPROVAL OF FUNDS FOR MX MISSILE

LD132053 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1602 GMT 13 May 83

[From "International Diary" program, with Aleksey Sokolov and Igor Surguchev]

[Text] Under pressure from the administration, the Senate Appropriations Committee has voted for the allocation of $625 million for further work on creation of the new MX intercontinental missiles. Reporting this, AP recalls that President Reagan christened this missile, which is capable of carrying 10 nuclear warheads, "Peacekeeper."

This name for the new mass annihilation weapon goes back to the thesis of the present master of the White House, that is, that stepping up armaments, including nuclear armaments, serves the cause of preserving peace. With this argument, if one can put it like that, Washington justifies releasing the hand-brake on the arms race. The U.S. Administration, hypocritically expounding its aspiration for peace, is in fact undermining the cause of peace, the path to which lies through disarmament, as is universally acknowledged. But they over the ocean do not want to go toward mutual disarmament, toward the only sensible basis of equal security. This is confirmed by irrefutable facts. The United States rejects the constructive Soviet initiatives on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons and on the reduction of medium-range nuclear arsenals in Europe.

The United States and its NATO partners refuse to accept the proposals of socialist member-states of the Warsaw Treaty, addressed to the NATO countries, to conclude a treaty on the mutual nonuse of military force and the maintaining of peaceful relations.

Why should the West, which says it fears an attack from the USSR, not adopt this peaceful proposal? There are no sensible reasons why not. Nevertheless, Washington and other Western capitals are keeping stubborn silence on this account. In the West they prefer, to the accompaniment of false arguments about the Soviet threat, to forge feverishly ahead with military preparations. The fact that the logic of Western leaders is not completely in order is obvious. But it is also clear that it is not fear of a mythical Soviet attack that moves the governments of the NATO countries, but an illusory aspiration to achieving military superiority over the socialist community, to world rule. Therefore, it is not surprising that those who nurture such perfidious plans which threaten universal peace, should call the intercontinental nuclear missile a "peacekeeper."

Opposition in Congress Noted

LD170919 Moscow TASS in English 0806 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Washington May 17 TASS -- Senator Gary Hart and a group of representatives have announced the beginning of a nation-wide campaign against the deployment in the country of new MX inter-continental ballistic missiles.

We have united in order to protest against the production, testing and deployment of these missiles which are a first-strike weapon, a press conference was told by Gary Hart, who advanced his candidature to the post of U.S. president from the Democratic Party at the 1984 elections. Why should the country which declares that it is not going to start nuclear war, he asked, arm itself with the missiles which are designed precisely for this purpose. He called on Americans to apply all efforts to stop the race of armaments.

Representative Edward Markey called on American legislators not to be taken in by the White House's promises to adopt a serious approach to the arms control issue. This prattling (by the White House) is aimed at only one goal -- to push through Congress the decision on basing the MX missiles, Markey said.

LAVRENOV ON U.S. POLICY, WILLIAMSBURG SUMMIT

PM161625 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 13 May 83 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Lavrenov article under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Trap for Europe"]

[Text] Williamsburg.... The name of this American city is never out of the Western press right now.

On 28-30 May the ninth routine summit meeting of the seven largest capitalist countries (the United States, Canada, Japan, the FRG, France, Great Britain, and Italy) will be held here.

The nearer it gets, the more violent the skirmishes become, particularly between the United States and the countries belonging to the EEC. Conflicts have exited for some years now. They have been aggravated again this year because of the questions which are to be discussed in Williamsburg. President Reagan's message, sent in January to countries participating in the conference of the "seven," marked the start of the polemics. In the opinion of the U.S. Administration, the two fundamental topics of the talks in Williamsburg must be an appraisal of world economic trends and the question of East-West relations.

The vague heading of "economic relations" conceals Washington's intention to evade the examination of serious economic problems. Instead of this, it plans to make a further assault on the positions of its West European partners. The EEC would like to put at the top of the agenda the question of the abnormal state of trade relations within the "seven," above all, between the Americans and the Europeans. Indeed, the situation has been aggravated recently, especially in the sphere of trade in agricultural products, to such a degree that people on both sides of the ocean have begun to speak of the possibility of starting a "trade war."

Why are the EEC member states worried? Despite the fact that in 1982 the United States had a positive balance of $10 billion in trade with them (chiefly on the basis of the export of agricultural products), Washington accuses the "ten" of subsidizing agricultural exports and threatens sanctions. The U.S. Administration has moved from verbal threats to actions, selling Egypt a considerable quantity of flour and butter at below market prices.

Protests and warnings have had no effect. Washington has taken the bit between its teeth: It is planned to sell at subsidized prices wheat, barley, and rice to Iraq, and wheat to Morocco, which is linked to the EEC by an association agreement. And, finally, the U.S. Administration requested Congress to grant an additional $2.67 billion to finance the export of agricultural products. The United States began pressure on another front too. The U.S. International Trade Commission recently recommended that the White House introduce for the next 3 years major restrictions on the import of sectional steel from a number of countries, primarily Britain, France, and the FRG. The claim that the EEC is selling its products at cut prices, using export subsidies, served as a pretext for this. This U.S. step was described by EEC representatives as "aimed at systematic victimization of European companies," or in other words, at resuming the "transatlantic steel war."

The conflicts in the sphere of currency and financial problems are serious too. As G. Thorn, president of the EC Commission, stressed recently, the inflated rate of the dollar is "causing instability" in the Europeans' economy. In the period 1980-82 the dollar rate rose by 36 percent against the currency of the main U.S. trading partners. This monetary policy of Washington is undermining the efforts of the EEC countries to regulate their already weakened economies. It is easy to illustrate this with examples. The increase in the dollar rate against the French franc by just 10 centimes increases France's foreign trade deficit by Fr2 billion. It is no coincidence that France has mounted an active campaign with a view to persuading the Western powers to agree to a reform of the international monetary system, in which the U.S. dollar plays the chief role. It is precisely in this light that the proposal just advanced by the French president to "call a summit conference within the framework of the IMF" must be seen. In the opinion of the French press, this initiative is an original way of disputing the role of the dollar in the West's currency and financial system and of outlining the main point of conflict in Williamsburg. The U.S. treasury secretary hastened to announce Washington's refusal to introduce any changes into existing practice.

According to him, "it is premature to examine the question of the connection between the yen, the dollar, and West European currencies, because it is necessary first to seek better interaction between the economic systems of the industrially developed countries of the West."

Undoubtedly, questions of trade and currency problems worry Washington too. For this year alone the U.S. budget deficit will reach a record $200 billion. The fabulous military spending lies at the basis of this deficit. However, the United States would like to transfer its difficulties onto its partners' shoulders. This is the source of the aggressive U.S. trade policy.

The United States intends to discuss the second question on the agenda -- East-West relations -- from a position of strength too. The main aim is to obtain from their partners further limitations on trade with the Soviet Union. A bill envisaging the introduction of sanctions against West European firms which violate the trade embargo with socialist countries, has been submitted for examination in Congress by L. Olmer, U.S. secretary of commerce. In particular, it is planned to deprive "guilty" firms of access to the American market.

In addition, the United States intends, within the COCOM framework, to review the list of "strategic" goods or technology being sold to socialist countries, and also the term and size of loans being granted to these countries. It is leading matters toward the complete elimination of state subsidies on export credit operations. Essentially, Washington plans to make trade between the West and the socialist countries a kind of political "lever."

As the press attests, Reagan is pressing for the adoption of the new bill, though similar measures last year regarding supplies of equipment for the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline did not produce the expected results. The opinion has become established in the West that sanctions harm the Western exporting countries to a considerably greater degree than they harm internal Soviet economic development programs. And this is indeed so. But Washington still carries on regardless. It has just become known that the president of the U.S. National Association of the Coal Industry has proposed to the West Europeans the setting up of a "Western coal union" to combat "geopolitical uncertainty," linked particularly with supplies of Soviet gas. According to him, the basis of the Western European powers' power industry should be coal -- primarily American coal, of course -- and not oil from the OPEC member countries and Soviet gas. Thus, American coal companies are not just lecturing foreign governments -- they are repudiating the energy policy of sovereign states.

The EEC countries, not without foundation, fear that the realization of Reagan's intentions could lead to a flareup of transatlantic conflicts -- just as serious as the dispute over the question of the building of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. What is more, the "ten" are shocked by the stance of the United States, which, as THE WASHINGTON POST admits, "advocates moral principles in international relations, but closes its eyes to the fact that its interference in the affairs of its friends is not in accordance with these principles." It is no accident that French Minister Jacques Delors described U.S. policy on West-East relations as an attempt to create an "economic NATO against the Soviet Union."

During the preparation stage for the Williamsburg conference, the EEC is actively voicing reluctance to tolerate such an approach. The EEC delegation leader who arrived in Washington at the end of April handed the U.S. secretary of state a note stressing that the U.S. Administration's current stance will produce serious consequences in international trade relations, "will inevitably lead to conflict" on a political level and most importantly, is contrary to the principles of international law. As yet the United States is not very much disposed to take into account its partners' opinions.

What is more, it is stepping up pressure. Thus U.S. Assistant Secretary of Commerce L. Brady recently began trying to scare the EEC with the specter of awakening isolationist sentiments in the United States and hinted at the possibility of America's reviewing its pledge to "defend Europe."

In order to reassure the "ten" to some extent, the United States is hinting that there are favorable possibilities for resolving certain disputed trade questions. But these vague promises are designed merely to sow discord among the EEC countries. The absence of a united stance among the contractors would only play into the hands of Washington, which intends to be guided by imperial ambitions and to disregard its partners' interests.

The whole course of preparation for the Williamsburg conference attests that Washington is setting a real trap: On the one hand, it is striving to place trade between the countries of the "ten" and the United States under rigid control, and on the other it is striving to undermine their economic relations with the socialist countries, thereby depriving the Europeans of reliable trading partners. This practice shows once more who in actual fact is fueling tension and harming peaceful cooperation.

DEMAND FOR TOXIC AGENT BAN IN CONGRESS NOTED

LD122247 Moscow TASS in English 2220 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Washington May 12 TASS -- TASS corespondent Aleksandr Lyutiy reports:

The draft resolution demanding that the U.S. Administration ban the production of the new generation of combat toxic agents was submitted today for consideration of the House of Representatives by a group of congressmen from the Democratic and Republican Parties. Among the co-authors of the draft resolution are Chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee Clement Zablocki (Democrat, Wisconsin), David Bonior (Democratic, Michigan), Ed Bethune (Republican, Arkansas), James Leach (Republican, Iowa), Mickey Edwards (Republican, Oklahoma).

At a press conference that was held in the building of the Congress, the sponsors of the document expressed a profound concern over the plans of the Reagan administration to embark on a new spiral of the chemical arms race, specifically to start large-scale production of binary ammunition.

There can be no justificaion from either military or political viewpoints for the use of chemical weapons, Mickey Edwards said. He called the attention of newsmen to the recent report of the General Accounting Office of the U.S. Congress, the report which shows that Washington has launched unprecedented preparations for chemical warfare. According to the report, the Pentagon asked for the current 1983 financial year over 700 million dollars for the build-up of chemical arsenals, which is almost thrice the sum envisaged by the budget of 1981 financial year. The report says that on the whole the United States intends to spend in 1983-1987 over seven billion dollars for the devleopment and production of chemical weapons. Meanwhile, the stockpiles of combat toxic agents of the USA have surpassed 150 thousand tons.

ARKHIPOV-RAO COOPERATION TALKS DETAILED

PM170952 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS Report: "In a Businesslike Atmosphere"]

[Text] Delhi, 14 May -- Talks ended here today between I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and P.V. Narasimha Rao, Indian minister of external affairs, who are cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation. During the talks, conducted in a businesslike and friendly atmosphere, they examined progress in fulfilling the 1979 long-term program for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation, the 1980 agreements on economic and technical cooperation; and the agreements reached last September during Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union. The cochairmen of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission also exchanged opinions both on current issues and on the prospects of cooperation between the two countries.

The sides noted that the decisions taken at last September's Moscow session of the Soviet-Indian Intergovernmental Commission are being successfully implemented. Great progress is being made on the projects under construction or being planned.

Successful work is in progress on constructing the Visakhapatnam metallurgical combine. Construction of the enterprise's first stage will be completed by 1986. The USSR and India have signed an agreement to cooperate in constructing the second stage of this metallurgical combine, and when it is completed by 1988 it will have a capacity of 3.4 million metric tons of steel per year. Work is being completed on the expansion of the Bhilai and Bokaro metallurgical combines, which will each produce 4 million tons of steel annually beginning in 1985.

Plans are being drawn up and preparation has began for the construction of the (Vindkhyachal) heat and power station. Successful work is in progress on the major open-cut coalmines in (Nigakhi) and (Makunda), with a capacity of 14 million and 12 million metric tons; respectively. Comprehensive geophysical work has begun in the oil sector in West Bengal. Work to overhaul low-output oil wells in the state of Gujarat is being carried out with the help of Soviet technology so as to bring them into industrial exploitation.

Cooperation is developing satisfactorily in a number of scientific and technological spheres.

Much attention was paid to discussing the question of trade relations between the two countries. Both sides agreed that the 150-200 percent increase in the volume of trade planned for 1985 is fully feasible and that the appropriate instructions have already been given to the foreign trade organizations.

The cochairmen of the Intergovernmental Commission expressed the desire to seek new spheres for mutually advantageous cooperation between India and the USSR to correspond with the national interests of both countries and the cause of peace throughout the world.

PAKISTANI MILITARY MOVES 'THREAT' TO DRA SECURITY

LD141338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0655 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Delhi, 14 May (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Vinogradov reports:

Pakistan has embarked on a program of reequipping its military units on the border with Afghanistan. According to a PTI report, troops stationed in the North-West Province in the border region, where the undeclared war against the DRA is being waged, are to receive the latest foreign-made arms.

Among the subunits whose fighting capacity is to be raised are the so-called "special purpose groups" -- the Pakistani commandos.

Meanwhile, according to the BLITZ weekly, Pakistani servicemen are already playing a direct part in bandit-like attacks on Afghan territory and are giving direct support to counterrevolutionary formations.

As has repeatedly been reported in the local press, Pakistan has begun feverishly constructing strategic roads, communication lines, military airfields, and Army dumps in border areas. The first batch of the latest American F-16 fighter bombers received by Islamabad, which are intended for strikes on targets deep inside the territory of neighboring states, has already been stationed at the air base in Sargodha, not far from Afghanistan and India.

Thus, the Pakistani military regime has not only provided refuge for the Afghan bandits, and not only is giving them the most direct support, but is creating a threat to the DRA's security by its own military preparations.

U.S. STRATEGIC INTEREST IN NEPAL NOTED

PM161148 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 14 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'Aid' Being Imposed"]

[Text] Delhi, 13 May -- The United States is making persistent efforts to find new bridgeheads for aggression in Asia and the Indian Ocean. Nepal has recently become the object of its "attention". As the INDIAN EXPRESS testifies, Washington is stubbornly trying to impose military "aid" on that country, ignoring its leaders' repeated protestations of adherence to a policy of peace and to the Nonaligned Movement's principles.

Uninvited U.S. "concern" for Nepal, as the local press points out, is far from new. Nepal's strategic location has long attracted Pentagon strategists.

Today's heightened interest in Nepal, in the opinion of a PTI commentator, is accounted for by the exacerbation of U.S.-Indian relations. Washington is imposing initial military "aid" on Katmandu to the tune of $100,000, clearly with an eye towards later securing bases on Nepalese territory.

People here are pointing to a recent statement by Nepalese Foreign Minister P.B. Khatri, who emphasized that the country will not allow itself to be drawn into military blocs or permit the deployment of military bases on its territory, and will pursue a policy of peace.

MARCHUK RECEIVES GDR SCIENCE MINISTER WEIZ

PM161356 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Reception Held"]

[Text] On 13 May G.I. Marchuk, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, received H. Weiz, member of the SED Central Committee, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and GDR minister for science and technology. Prospects for the development of USSR-GDR scientific and technical cooperation were discussed during the talk.

YUOSLAVS SEEN QUESTIONING WESTERN ECONOMIC TIES

PM161000 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent V. Ardatovskiy "Letter from Belgrade": "An Important Stabilization Factor"]

[Text] In the struggle for economic stabilization currently being waged by Yugoslavia one of the main slogans is "Greater Reliance on Our Own Resources." This is a reaction to the overenthusuasm in the seventies for acquiring technology abroad.

Here is what Sergej Kraigher, member of the SFRY Presidency, who heads a commission on economic stabilization problems, thinks about this subject: "In trying to modernize technology as rapidly as possible, many of our leaders have tended to conclude agreements which were more advantageous to the suppliers of the technology. There were even instances of pressure being applied for changes in the country's existing laws to make it easier for international capital and technology to penetrate to us, as happens in some other developing countries where transnational corporations pocket big profits while contradictions in the economy persist."

The introduction of new machinery and production processes, including those from abroad, is in itself a necessary and useful phenomenon, provided that this process takes place with due consideration for the interests, possibilities and prospects of the national economy as a whole. However, as the newspaper BORBA wrote, of every 100 licenses acquired by Yugoslavia in the West over the past 10 years, 83 were sold on condition that Yugoslavia would buy the semimanufactures for the output of production from the country which supplied the technology. This tied the hands of Yugoslav enterprises. In virtually all cases Yugoslav firms were not allowed to export output produced under Western licences as they saw fit. "The saddest consequence of this policy," the paper wrote, "is our country's excessive technological dependence."

This dependence proved especially pernicious when a deep depression gripped the Western economy and it became much harder for Yugoslav enterprises to find outlets for their export output in that market, to pay considerably higher prices for imported fuel, raw materials and semimanufactures and at the same time to repay the credits granted. Yugoslavia's chemical industry, for instance, spent over $1.5 billion in the past year on import requirements for the production of household chemicals, mineral fertilizers and plant protection agents. And even that proved insufficient. As a result, washing powder is rationed in the country to this day.

The difficult situation in the chemical industry is by no means an exception. Hundreds of Yugoslav enterprises, even the largest among them, are suffering interruptions in production because of shortages of imported raw materials and spare parts.

At the beginning of 1983 Yugoslavia's debt in freely convertible foreign currency totaled $18.2 billion, and this year alone the country will have to find around $6 billion toward repaying it. These figures, which are a consequence of the credit "boom" of the seventies, were cited in an interview with J. Florjancic, federal secretary of finance, in BORBA on 4 April.

Measures adopted by the SFRY Government have enabled it to somewhat reduce the foreign trade deficit, but they have exacerbated the shortage of foreign raw materials because imports have been considerably reduced to save foreign currency. And that in turn has led to failure to fulfill the export deliveries plan.

In discussing the situation in the economy, Yugoslavs do not consider only the financial aspect of the matter. Increasingly alarm is being voiced that the acquisition of Western technology on a massive scale will not fail to affect many aspects of the system of social relations. Last January the LCY Central Committee Marxist Center held a "roundtable." One of the participants in the discussion, the well-known sociologist Zoran Vidojevic, noted in a report that "our country's great dependence on the world of capital (primarily on foreign technology and finance) is alienating and dividing our working class. It has even wider social implications consisting in the fact that in the current conditions the development of our production forces is subjected to the logic of world capitalist relations."

What is meant by alienation and division? The point is that for a long time now purchases of foreign technology have been handled not by the Federal government but by the republics, autonomous provinces and even individual associations and enterprises. They are often motivated by parochial interests which are clearly at variance with the interests of the country. Duplication has occurred, with licenses acquired for the production of the same output without any consideration as to the economic expediency of this for the country as a whole.

Academician Slavko Borojevic from Novi Sad cited the following example in the newspaper POLITIKA EKSPRESS: In connection with current great interest in the utilization of bio-gas, several Yugoslav enterprises at once approached Western firms individually to see about equipment and licenses. The scientist stressed that unrestrained imports of technology "are constantly making us dependent on foreign partners who, moreover, are often trying to sell us old junk."

But the problem lies not only in individual organizations' practically unchecked actions. Worse still, as BORBA wrote in one of its March issues, some Yugoslav firms have themselves blocked the distribution across the country of technology they have acquired and of their own results in scientific research work. Criticism of this phenomenon, which introduces anarchy and arbitrariness into the national economy, is angrily rejected as an encroachment on the self-management system and on the constitutional rights of the republics and autonomous provinces, the paper noted.

There are pessimistic notes in many economic reviews in the Yugoslav papers. "Are we finally ready to grasp that the Yugoslav economic market is a single whole?", asks POLITIKA.

"This is now the main task of those who have a say in the economy. The Yugoslav economy can fulfill its main task if it rids itself of a situation where individual republics, provinces and communities try to grab as much foreign currency for themselves as possible and use blackmail to dictate terms for its distribution."

Strong words, to be sure! But it is obvious that this problem of division, alienation, and rivalry is deeply affecting the SFRY's whole economic mechanism.

NIN magazine pointed out in a February number that "often an 'ideology package' from the supplier country is imported together with the 'technology package.'" Dependence on imported technology and "license-buying mania" can at times mean "occupation without troops," in BORBA's view.

At the same time, according to Janko Smole, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Commission for Coordinating Cooperation with the EEC, Yugoslavia is often barred from access to genuinely new technology in the West.

The recent LCY Central Committee Plenum and the discussion which preceded it in the press centered on economic stabilization questions. Here are some excerpts from plenum speeches and newspaper articles: "...You get the impression that right now there are two protagonists on the state; the LCY on one side, and enormous problems facing the society on the other." "Instead of taking decisive action, we continue to put up with the fact that difficulties are merely stated...." "The present plenum must be the beginning of the LCY's uncompromising struggle for increased responsibility for achieving a turnabout in the economy." "The League of Communists must resolutely return to its basic tasks -- the ideological and political role the elaboration of a development strategy, the resolution of open questions and the mobilization of the broad strata of the working class and the working people."

Practical conclusions from the situation which has arisen, are, of course, being drawn in the country. New Yugoslav enterprises are now being designed primarily with Yugoslav-made equipment and Yugoslav raw materials in mind. Experience in starting up the production of components and spare parts in short supply is being encouraged and passed on.

Speaking about relying primarily on their own resources, the Yugoslav comrades envisage a fuller utilization of the country's raw materials and energy resources, production capacities and scientific and technical potential. The stabilization process does not, of course, by any means preclude future utilization of foreign technological expertise. In the Yugoslav comrades' view, considerable untapped potential for this exists in mutually advantageous scientific and technical cooperation between the SFRY and the socialist countries. Suffice it to mention the successfully developing economic relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union, which were given new impetus during Comrade N.A. Tikhonov's recent visit to Yugoslavia. During the talks which were held the need was acknowledged to further develop Soviet-Yugoslav cooperation in such spheres as the power industry including the nuclear power industry, industrial robots and electronics and to speed up the assimilation of joint research results in production.

PRAVDA REPORTS YUGOSLAV LEADERSHIP ELECTIONS

PM161355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 83 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "New Leaders Elected"]

[Text] Belgrade, 14 May -- At yesterday's session of the SFRY Presidency, M. Spiljak was elected the new president of the Presidency. At a joint session of both chambers of the SFRY Federal Assembly V. Srzentic became president of this organ, the country's highest legislative organ.

IZVESTIYA'S FALIN VIEWS KOHL GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

PM131352 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin article under the rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Entering the Future Burdened With the Past"]

[Text] Nearly 2 months elapsed before FRG Chancellor H. Kohl submitted his government's program of activity to the new Bundestag. I will not repeat the very long government statement. But a number of provisions are worth dwelling on.

"Our policy is characterized by reliability, fidelity to treaties, and predictability," H. Kohl stresses at the start of the foreign policy section, and at the end he says that "the FRG is today passing through a turning point in its history." You will agree that continuity and a turning point are diverse concepts which it is hard to combine. And naturally attention was immediately directed to this in the course of the debates.

The chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany [SPD] described as "falsification" attempts to make out that the end of the existence of the social-liberal coalition marked the conclusion of one of the gloomiest chapters in German history. The former coalition, W. Brandt said, laid the foundations for several important avenues in the sphere of the policy of reforms, the peace policy and German policy.

The SPD leader indicated four points where continuity is lacking. H. Kohl's statement does not mention detente, and this, W. Brandt believes, is no accident. The term "partnership in the security sphere" is missing. The desire to influence Washington with a view to urging it to achieve progress at the Geneva talks is absent. The peace movement is ignored. "Are we not dealing with a new foreign policy here?" W. Brandt asks. "There is still no answer to that question."

H.-J. Vogel, chairman of the SPD faction in the Bundestag, criticized the government statement for failing to provide a real reflection of the full scale of the threat which hangs over mankind as a result of the arms race. His deputy, H. Ehmke, noted that official Bonn's opinion of U.S. military strategy, which is aimed at waging a "limited and victorious nuclear war in Europe," is absent from the statement. Perhaps the representatives of opposition parties were laying it on thick? It seems not.

Of course, there are more blanks in Chancellor H. Kohl's government statement than the Social Democrats and the "Greens" mentioned. But that is not the most important thing. What is alarming is not so much the phrases themselves or their absence as the general tone, the subtext of the statement, the desire at all costs to squeeze life into the Procrustean bed of a plan based not on facts, but on speculative concepts, prejudiced opinions, and reminiscences of the past.

"I advocate," H. Kohl stated, "not deviating from the path outlined by the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and the Free Democratic Party under Konrad Adenauer." What path? Under K. Adenauer many tracks and paths were tried out. The "cold war" was waged with very active participation of Germany and the remilitarization of the FRG. H. Kohl sings the praises of the Atlantic Alliance and the Federal Republic's own military activity. In his words, NATO "guarantees peace in Europe" and is a "factor for the stability of the whole world," while West Germany's "weight in the alliance is determined to a decisive degree by its contribution to collective defense." The premise is matched by the conclusion -- arm and re-arm further, strengthen regional and global solidarity, above all with the United States, whose friendship with the FRG is declared to be NATO'S "cornerstone."

Attempts to make the European peoples the hostages of great-power German ambitions -- that is also K. Adenauer. There will be no peace on the continent until the FRG, with the "free West's support, expels the Soviet Union from the heart of Europe," he declared. In this connection there was talk of the "divine mission" entrusted to the Germans, and such like.

Let us look at H. Kohl's government statement from this angle. "As the free section of a divided people, we are still obliged to fight for human rights for all Germans"; "liberalization measures in the region of the occupied zone (!) also remain an expression of our reluctance to reconcile ourselves to the consequences of the partition of Germany"; "in order to overcome the split in Germany we need support in the alliance (NATO) and the European community" -- those are a few characteristic passages which need no commentary. They have been commented on two and three decades ago. Life itself has summed up their results, dispelling dreams "of an all-European order"... without socialism.

It seems to me that K. Adenauer was wiser by the end of his political career than he is now depicted. He would hardly have wasted paper on expatiations about "world revolution" and "expansionism," which H. Kohl attributes to the USSR's foreign policy. Or reproached the Soviet Union for "threatening its neighbors' security" and engaging in "political blackmail." More than 14 years' experience as chancellor led K. Adenauer to the conclusion that the USSR pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence. H. Kohl's statement naturally contains the desire to display his own profile. He expresses understanding of "the Soviet Union's historically determined needs" in the security sphere, only to reproach us for "excessive armaments". He speaks of the desire to achieve a "new, higher quality of relations with the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states", but makes this conditional on our readiness to satisfy NATO's claims. H. Kohl pretends that "the West has repeatedly gone halfway to meet the Soviet Union," (he is unable to specify how), and that now it is the Soviet side's turn to make decisive concessions. But what is Bonn's attitude toward Soviet proposals, particularly the latest proposals to equalize the sides' missile potentials in Europe in terms of both delivery vehicles and warheads? Either silence or speculation -- pressure on the USSR yields results. Stronger pressure must be exerted.

The chancellor calls on the Soviet leadership to "recognize" that agreement on the basis of the American "zero" or "interim" option on medium-range weapons "accords with the USSR's interests too." The FRG head of government knows very well that the United States did not and does not want any agreement in Geneva, and if he puts a good face on the matter, it is only in order to confirm and substantiate his intention to give the green light for the deployment of new American nuclear weapons on West German territory. There is nothing else behind these words of H. Kohl's. Just as there is no desire to look the truth in the face and understand that with the American missiles the threat of war would come still closer to Europe's door.

Speaking in the Bundestag, H. J. Vogel noted that H. Kohl's government statement is permeated with "the desire to respond to the great demands of our time only with recollections of a bright past. It recommends the formulas of the fifties and early sixties for resolving the problems of the eighties." And we can hardly dispute this.

"The door to the future is open" -- with these words H. Kohl concludes the foreign policy section of his statement. It will remain open unless the United States and its NATO allies slam it shut, if the Federal Republic, instead of confining itself to talking about other people's responsibility, itself adopts a constructive, responsible line, which, of course, requires more than ideological and spiritual affiliations and which cannot do without principles.

ARRESTS OF IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY MEMBERS SCORED

'Despair' Over Arrests

NC111018 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 10 May 83

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear friends: The Soviet people regard the unrestrained anti-Soviet and anti-communist acts in Iran with despair and express their aversion and rage over these acts.

The Soviet Union warmly welcomed the victory of the antimonarchical and anti-imperialist revolution in your country 4 years ago and the Soviet people fully understood the hopes of the Iranian workers for starting a new life free from exploitation and despotism. If this was not the objective, then why did Iran's best children struggle and shed their blood in the fight against the shah's bloodsuckers?

Some 4 years have passed since the 11 February victory achieved by the Iranian patriots -- a victory that united the representatives of Iran's various classes, nations, parties, and political groups. Today we see that the democratic slogans with which Iran's revolution was fulfilled have not been implemented by those who have taken rule in their hands. Pressure and restrictions are now being imposed in Iran on the Tudeh Party -- one of the combatant groups of Iran's revolution and an active participant in the national liberation and anti-imperialist movement. The stain's of the blood of Tudeh Party members who were tortured during the shah's regime have not yet faded out from the walls of SAVAK's dungeons. However, the current officials in Iran are once again throwing members of the Tudeh Party into prison and are using methods for extracting confessions from prisoners which were inherited from SAVAK. In addition, they are very baselessly condemning the Tudeh Party for spying for the Soviet information organization -- as was seen during the shah's regime.

How did such a situation emerge? Who benefits from the anti-communist and anti-Soviet activities in Iran? It is a noteworthy point that the propaganda commotion in Tehran started some time after the declaration by U.S. President Reagan of the crusade against communism. In view of these facts, there are no doubts that the anti-Soviet and anti-communist hysteria in Iran, which is being further encouraged from the other side of the ocean, is a source of great mirth there, too.

Some days ago PRAVDA, the CPSU Central Committee organ, wrote in connection with this: There is reason to believe that in accordance with the crusade against communism declared by the United States, foreign agents in Iran have fabricated false material to set Iran at loggerheads with the Soviet Union.

I think that you are well aware of the subversive activities of foreign agents in Iran. It is no secret that all of the anti-Iranian plots and all of the counter-revolutionary provocations were carried out with the participation of the CIA and of Savakists who are active, as before, in your country. The PATRIOT newspaper, the organ of the communists of India, wrote some days ago that agents of the CIA and of other special imperialist and Zionist services direct the plots against Iran's patriotic forces.

Dear friends, the incidents in Iran now are being given great attention in the world press. Political observers believe that following the punitive measures against the Tudeh Party, other patriotic forces in your country -- like 30 years ago, during the 19 August [1953] coup, the grounds for which had been paved by the CIA and Iran's reactionaries -- will also be crushed. For example, the French newspaper LE MONDE writes that it is not improbable that the Tudeh Party rank and file and sympathizers, too, will be targets of restrictions and of pitiless persecutions. LE MONDE writes: Are the restrictions against the communists and the cold war against Moscow not tantamount to preliminary steps toward the normalization of relations between Tehran and Washington?

This question by LE MONDE is aimed precisely at the target. Naturally the anti-Soviet and anti-communist propaganda in Iran is not accidential. The representatives of those circles in Iran who fear the outlook of the expansion of Soviet-Iranian relations based on equality and mutual benefit and who are pushing your country toward a pro-imperialist policy which was rendered bankrupt during the shah's regime, are the ones fanning the flames of this propaganda. It is very clear that such incidents satisfy the interests of the full-fledged enemies of the Iranian people -- the U.S. imperialists and their associates in Iran.

Dear friends, I thank you for your attention. I greet you until future Radio Moscow programs.

'Mischievous Provocations' Hit

NC131340 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 12 May 83

[Moskovskiy NOVOSTI commentary: "To Whose Benefit Are These?"

[Text] Iran's officials and mass media continue their allegations on the imaginary participation of the Soviet Union in gathering information on Iran by spying and that members of the Tudeh Party of Iran were used for this purpose. People who have been accused of such activities never interfered in the country's leadership and never held either administrative or military positions. Therefore, what information could they have supplied to a foreign government?

So-called confessions are being extracted from members of the Tudeh Party of Iran who have been thrown into dungeons and were subjected to the same methods of torture and force that were inherited from the shah's secret police, SAVAK. The true value of these confessions is very clear.

The methods used by the Iranian officials are not new. Moskovskiy NOVOSTI writes: Many reactionary regimes used and use such methods in order to discredit patriotic forces. Facts are available that allow us to guess that foreign forces that have started a crusade against communism are spreading fabrications in Iran in order to place the Soviet Union at loggerheads with its southern neighbor and to thus veil their subversive acts against Khomeyni's regime. The phobia of spies and the false accusations against the Iranian Tudeh Party are engineered by those Iranian circles, too, which fear the outlook of equal and mutually beneficial Soviet-Iranian relations and which have attached their hopes to the bankrupt policy of the shah's imperialist-worshiping regime.

It is not accidental that the provocative anti-Soviet propaganda coincides with the efforts by the United States to disrupt the Soviet Union's relations with a number of West European countries. The acts of the Iranian officials are widely publicized by the NATO countries' mass media which express deep understanding.

The imaginary allegations on the Soviet Union's participation in spying against Iran are considered in the Soviet Union to be mischievous provocations by those who wish ill for Soviet-Iranian relations. The Iranian officials' concoctions are completely baseless and enrage the Soviet people and this can be clearly seen especially in PRAVDA's editorial.

Charges Said Fabricated

GF071730 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 7 May 83

[Unattributed commentary: "Who Is Secretly Guiding Anti-Soviet Propaganda in Iran"]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The tumultuous uproar of publicity regarding the imaginary and possible participation of the Soviet Union in the collection of classified

information against the Islamic Republic of Iran continues. Highly-placed officials in particular have a hand in this uproar. In order to disseminate the anti-Soviet accusations, to deceive the people, not only the media, but the Friday congregations are also being used. During the prayers, the devout people are persuaded to believe that the Soviet diplomats and the Tudeh Party members were in contact with each other.

We do not know anything about others, but we do know that Washington is well aware of the work and activity of the espionage and security organizations of Iran. The central organization of U.S. espionage had its own department many years ago in Iran, that is, the secret police known as SAVAK, which had representations in all the cities, offices, and departments of the Armed Forces. Washington not only guided SAVAK for many years, but also trained its cadres.

In the context of the central espionage organization of the United States -- the CIA -- we can mention Sadeq Qotbzadeh, who headed the Iranian Foreign Ministry. This experienced U.S. spy was also the chief of the voice and vision of Iran for many years and Washington managed to appoint its agents to sensitive posts through his services. Qotbzadeh's pro- U.S. leanings and anti-Iranian activity could easily be recognized at the very beginning. For a long time he held influential and responsible posts in the Islamic Republic of Iran because his two-pronged anti-Sovietism and anti-communism appealed especially to the responsible clergymen, the bourgeoisie and the feudal landlords who supported the West.

Although Sadeq Qotbzadeh is no longer in Iran, there are many of his ilk still busy in the country. The propagana uproar which is gaining mementum in Iran is evidence of this fact. All this points to the fact that the representatives of those Iranian circles who have a chimerical fear of a distant vision of the expansion of good-neighbor relations betwen Iran and the Soviet Union are the ones who are engaged in anti-Soviet clamor and the malady of espionage. These circles are trying to return Iran to the period of obedience to the policies of support for the imperialists, and to the path of deference to the U.S. Government.

This is the reason for the tumultuous anti-Soviet propaganda uproar in Iran.

World Reaction Noted

NC110832 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 9 May 83

[Unattributed talk]

[Excerpts] The world's progressive social circles are seriously concerned about the anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda that has started in Iran, and they are expressing their hatred of and aversion toward it. In various countries the people's protests against the restrictions and pressures being inflicted by the Iranian authorities on the members of the Tudeh Party -- a party that considers itself the firm struggler for the Iranian people's freedom and against imperialist and reactionary machinations and one of the active participants in the anti-shah revolution -- are increasing.

Rajeswara Rao, secretary general of the Indian Communist Party National Council, has remarked on the culmination of anticommunist propaganda in Iran. He pointed out that the restraints imposed on and the persecution of the Tudeh Party members are tantamount to an offensive against all the progressive forces in Iran. Rajeswara Rao stated that the confessions extracted by force through torture are total lies. The accusations alleging that the Tudeh Party placed information at the disposal of the Soviet Union are nonsensical and idiotic. The leader of the Indian communists also said that this lie is part of the anti-Soviet expedition started by the imperialist forces, first and foremost by the United States.

PATRIOT, press organ of the Indian communists, has referred the anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda in Iran. It described the present situation in Iran as a defamatory fascist plot which reminds one of the fire at Germany's Reichstag -- in other words, the instigatory act that the German fascists resorted to in a bid to gain power. The PATRIOT also wrote that there is information in hand that shows the authorities want to go one step further than the dissemination of filthy rumors about the Tudeh Party and to resort to arson and subversion and hold the Tudeh Party responsible for these horrible crimes. As you know, Hitler did the same thing in his time. He falsely condemned the communists for setting fire to the Reichstag.

AT-TARIQ AL-JADID, organ of the Tunisian communists, has assessed the present situation in Iran as a calamity for the revolution of the Iranian people and pointed out that the leaders of the Islamic Republic of Iran have taken a step toward despotism, insane fanaticism, mental callousness and the annihilation of democratic freedoms. It said they are returning to the era of obdurate despotism that reigned during the shah's regime. AT-TARIQ AL-JADID stressed that attempts against individual and social freedoms and the murder and annihilation of comrades-in-arms and colleagues in the regime and of representatives of social circles, too, have become one of the discriminating characteristics of Islamic rule. The Tunisian newspaper also wrote that the banning of the Tudeh Party satisfies the interests of the most reactionary social strata in Iran.

DRAPEAU ROUGE, organ of the Belgian communists, has published the text of a statement by that country's Communist Party Central Committee Politburo that strongly condemns the extortions and restrictions against the members of the Iranian Tudeh Party. The statement stressed that the persecution of the activists of the Tudeh Party -- a party which since the first day of its formation struggled against the shah's regime and the arbitrariness of the U.S. imperialists in the country -- cancels the first democratic attempts declared after the shah's downfall in Iran.

The Central Committee of the U.S. Communist Party has issued a statement calling on all the world's democratic and peace-loving forces to voice their opposition to the obdurate behavior of the jailers of the leaders of the Tudeh Party and the tortures inflicted on them. These acts are not only tantamount to a molestation of the Tudeh Party, but also to the revolution in general and to the famous program of land reforms and the nationalization of banks and most important industries and the ensuring of economic and human rights which this revolution had declared. The statement said that the obdurate treatment of the Tudeh Party members is one of the elements in the counterrevolutionary and militaristic policy of the Reagan administration and of the most reactionary strata of the U.S. monopolists.

The West's bourgeois press also has referred to this subject. For example, the French newspaper LE MONDE wrote: It is not improbable that the restrictions are aimed not only at the Tudeh Party's leaders, but also at its rank and file and sympathizers who, after the psychological preparation on Saturday, will turn into targets of pitiless persecution.

LE MONDE opportunely asked: Are the restrictions that have been imposed on the communists and the cold war against Moscow not the preliminary steps toward the normalization of Iran's relations with Washington?

This question is certainly very urgent and opportune, especially since, parallel with the present anti-Soviet propaganda in Iran, representatives of Washington, too, are making slanderous remarks about the Soviet Union's policy toward Iran. There is no doubt that the filthy and unsuitable propaganda that has now started in Iran against the Soviet Union and communism is completely favored by Washington's officials.

PRAVDA CARRIES AL-ASAD MESSAGE TO USSR LEADERS

PM161415 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] To the CPSU Central Committee; to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

On behalf of the Syrian Arab people, on my own account, and on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, I take pleasure in expressing deep gratitude to you for the congratulations you sent us on Syria's national holiday -- the 37th anniversary of the evacuation of foreign troops.

I also express gratitude for the solidarity you display with our just struggle and your firm support for our just cause and our people's efforts aimed at preserving national independence, achieving progress and thwarting the plans of imperialism and its accomplices.

We value highly the firm relations of friendship and cooperation which exist between our countries, based on the Syrian-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

In conclusion, I would like to send to Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the Central Committee members best wishes for health and happiness, and to wish the friendly Soviet people further successes and great new achievements.

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic

ANGOLA'S DOS SANTOS ON WORKING VISIT TO MOSCOW

Luanda Interview

PM170828 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 May 83 Morning Edition p 4

[Report on interview with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the Popular Movement for Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party [MPLA-PT] and president of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], given to a group of Soviet journalists in Luanda -- no date given: "USSR-Angola: Bonds of Friendship"]

[Text] Relations between the PRA and the Soviet Union are developing exceptionally fruitfully, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-PT and president of the PRA, in an interview with TASS and IZVESTIYA correspondents and other Soviet journalists.

During the period of the struggle for national liberation the Soviet Union demonstrated profound friendship and solidarity with the people who were oppressed and exploited by the colonialists. After the proclamation of independence and the creation of the MPLA-PT our relations acquired a new character: They became relations between ruling parties and independent states. The opportunity emerged to significantly expand the scope of our cooperation. And, truly, we are cooperating in the most varied sectors: the socioeconomic sector, the sector of interparty relations, and also the military sector.

We consider that through mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union we will manage to find the most effective forms for resolving the complex problems which even now still exert a negative influence on our people's life. All in all, the prospects for the development of cooperation with the Soviet Union are good.

Going on to refer to the situation in southern Africa, J.E. dos Santos noted that it has undergone no substantial changes in the recent past. Just one one element has emerge -- the proclamation of Zimbabwe's independence. This has, naturally, made it possible to isolate the Republic of South Africa even further, insofar as the number of countries comprising the "frontline" states has increased. At the same time, it has to be born in mind that the apartheid regime continues its policy aimed at destabilizing the situation in southern African countries. Using its Armed Forces, that regime is waging an undeclared war against neighboring states. A considerable part of the southern Angolan province of Cunene is still occupied by the South African Army. The South African racists are using traitors whom they train, arm, and supply, and then throw into the neighboring countries to engage in terrorism and gangsterism against the peaceful civilian population and carry out sabotage against economic and military targets.

The state of affairs in the region is causing grave concern among us. We are pursuing a policy of peace and putting forward constructive proposals to enable Namibia to acquire independence as soon as possible in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution. This would it possible to achieve an easing of tension in southern Africa and, in the long run, would help to liquidate the apartheid regime.

We firmly condemn the aggressive policy pursued by imperialism headed by the United States, the Angolan leader went on. The plans to deploy the U.S. missiles on South African territory are aimed at involving the countries of our region in an arms race. The concentration of a powerful modern weapons in South Africa will cause a defensive reaction in the region's sovereign countries -- they will need to strengthen their defense capability. We do not want southern Africa to become a theater of war in which other countries would be involved -- something that would naturally pose a threat to peace all over the world. We cannot remain indifferent to militarist preparations.

Replying to a question on attitudes to the new Soviet peace initiatives, J.E. dos Santos declared: The Angolan state and the MPLA-PT support the Soviet Union's peace policy. The struggle for peace is the duty of all people of good will. The Soviet Union plays a leading role in this struggle. We condemn the policy of cold war, which is contrary to the interests of all peoples in the world. The struggle for peace is directly linked with the defense of the oppressed peoples' right to freedom and independence and their right to build relations with all other countries on the basis of the principles of equality and peaceful coexistence.

Supporting the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy, we condemn the attempts by the imperialists to deceive the world public by claims that the USSR and the other socialist countries supposedly exploit the national riches of developing states. It is perfectly obvious that there is a fundamental difference between the socialist and the capitalist countries. While it is characteristic of the socialist countries to strive for freedom, justice, and peace and to struggle against man's exploitation of man, the imperialist powers want to restore the capitalist and colonialist order.

Reactionary bourgeois propaganda tries by all means to distort the true situation in southern Africa and to make it look as if the Cuban and Soviet comrades are pursuing certain colonialist goals. This is being done so as to cover up the real colonialists who are continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia and to undermine the people's determination in their struggle for Namibia's liberation, against the apartheid regime and imperialist infiltration from the south of Africa. It is the socialist countries that are upholding the just cause and are standing on the side of oppressed peoples -- something that is confirmed by the history of Angola's national liberation struggle. It was the socialist countries that, in the most difficult period of the people's struggle against the colonialists in Africa and in Angola in particular, firmly and decisively expressed their solidarity with the African peoples, rendering them all-round international assistance, including weapons. This played an important role in our struggle against the forces of colonialism and international imperialism.

There is no doubt that the leading role of the USSR and the other countries from the socialist community is a decisive factor in the cause of defending peace all over the world.

Moscow TV Shows Arrival

LD161816 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 16 May 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Moscow today for a friendly working visit at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport the guest was greeted by Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense; Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [video shows dos Santos being met at airport by Gromyko, Ustinov, Kuznetsov, and Ponomarev]

Jose Eduardo dos Santos was also met by Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Comrades Kamentsev and Kozlovskiy, ministers of the USSR; Comrade Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; Comrade Loginov, Soviet ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola; and other officials, including de Castro, Angolan ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Dos Santos Arrival Comparison

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 May carries in its First Edition a TASS report entitled "On a Working Visit" covering the Moscow arrival of Angolan president Jose Eduardo dos Santos which has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service report published in the 16 May Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page J 2, and found to be identical with the exception of the following addition:

Only paragraph, last line reads in PRAVDA: ...CPSU Central Committee; and by other officials, including: T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; USSR Ministers V.M. Kamentsev and Ye.A. Kozlovskiy; S.A. Skachkov, chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; USSR First Deputy Ministers N.V. Ogarkov and B.Ye. Panyukov; R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section; L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister; V.P. Loginov, USSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola; V.A. Likhachev and D.S. Nikiforov, chiefs of USSR Foreign Ministry departments.

Andropov, Dos Santos Hold Talks

PM170900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow, 16 May -- The General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov had a meeting in the Kremlin today with the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

During the conversation, which passed in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding, they studied some pressing problems of the international situation and, first of all, the situation in the south of the African Continent, as well as questions of Soviet-Angolan bilateral relations.

When international questions were discussed, both sides expressed concern at the continuing tension in the world and the dangerous situation that has formed in separate regions as a result of the aggressive adventuristic course of the imperialist forces headed by the United States. The need was stressed of further invigorating the struggle by all progressive, peace-loving, national liberation forces for lessening the war danger, curbing the arms race, and strengthening peace and security on earth.

When views were exchanged on problems of the south of Africa, both sides stressed the demand for the immediate ending of the undeclared war by the Republic of South Africa against Angola and the withdrawal of the troops of the racists from its territory, for the discontinuation of support of the puppet reactionary anti-Angolan organizations as well as of the subversive actions by the Republic of South Africa against the other "frontline" states.

Resolutely condemned were the attempts by the United States and its allies to drag out the granting of independence to the Namibian people by artificially linking this problem with the unrelated question of the stay of Cuban soldiers-internationalists in Angola.

The USSR and Angola support the immediate ending of the unlawful occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria racists and prompt implementation of UN decisions on that country's independence in their entirety, including resolution No 435 of the UN Security Council.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed deep gratitude for internationalist assistance from the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the strengthening of Angola's economy and defense capability and, in repulsing the external threat. It was stated from the Soviet side that the Soviet Union will further give support to the People's Republic of Angola in the defense of its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity.

Yuriy Andropov and Jose Eduardo dos Santos expressed satisfaction at the steady strengthening of friendship and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Angola on the firm basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and declared for the further development of ties and contacts in all fields, including expanding the practice of exchanging opinions and consultations at various levels.

The mutual striving to further continue the exchange of experience between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party, which enriches both parties, was confirmed.

Meeting With Tikhonov

PM170935 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 May 83 Second Edition p 1

[Text] Moscow 16 May (TASS) -- Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Nikolay Tikhonov met in the Kremlin with the chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos, who is in Moscow on a friendly working visit.

Questions of Soviet-Angolan relations were discussed at the meeting in the spirit of the principled evaluations that were given in the course of the conversation that the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov had earlier in the day with Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Various fields of cooperation between the USSR and the PRA were studied. Special attention was given to bilateral economic and trade relations. Note was made of the existence of favorable prospects for their further development in accordance with the program of economic and technical cooperation and also of trade in the period 1981-90.

Confidence was expressed that the process of progressive social and economic transformations in the PRA in the interests of the broad working masses of Angola will steadily develop further despite intrigues by external and internal reaction.

The Soviet side confirmed solidarity with the struggle of the Angolan people for the strengthening of its national independence, in defense of revolutionary gains from encroachments by forces of imperialism and racism.

Documents Signed

PM171003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed reports: "In the Interests of Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow,16 May (TASS) -- Soviet-Angolan documents were signed in the grand Kremlin Palace today. The agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party was signed by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov, and chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party, President of the People's Republic of Angola Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The protocol on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Soviet Union and Angola for 1983-84 was signed by member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, and member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Angola Paulo Teixeira Jorge.

The plan of party contacts between the CPSU and the MPLA-Labor Party was signed by alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev, and secretary of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party in charge of international affairs Afonso Van-Dunen (Mbinda).

The signing ceremony was attended by:

From the Soviet side -- Geydar Aliyev, Viktor Grishin, Nikolay Tikhonov, Dmitriy Ustinov, Petr Demichev, Vladimir Dolgikh, Vasiliy Kuznetsov, Mikhail Zimyanin, Ivan Kapitonov, Konstantin Rusakov, Nikolay Ryzhkov, and other officials.

From the Angolan side -- member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party minister of Defense Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, General Secretary of the National Union of Workers of Angola Pascal Luvualu; member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party, Minister of Planning Lopo do Nascimento; Minister of Energetics and the Petroleum Industry Pedro de Castro van Dunem; Minister of Finance, Governor of the National Bank of Angola Augustu Teixeira de Matos; and other officials.

PRAVDA ON FRELIMO CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

PM101138 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "The Working People's Vanguard"]

[Text] Maputo, 29 Apr -- The delegates to the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo, currently taking place here, have examined and endorsed amendments to the party program and rules in line with the new tasks facing the Mozambique working people at the current stage. The documents note the party's growing role in the process of national building.

Under the party's leadership the Mozambique people have fulfilled the tasks of the people's democratic revolution and are building a socialist society, the program points out. A clause on intensifying work to train party cadres has been added to it. The new provisions in the rules reflect the Marxist-Leninist character of the party.

They formulate the conditions for admission and members' rights and obligations. The rules emphasize that members must actively participate in the work of primary party organizations and set an example at work and in public life.

The Standing Political Committee of the Frelimo party Central Committee has been renamed the Frelimo party Central Committee Politburo. The congress also approved the party's banner, emblem, and anthem.

The delegates are continuing to discuss questions of further strengthening the party's leading role in national building and topical problems of the international situation. The working class, working peasantry, and revolutionary intelligentsia are closely rallied around the Frelimo party, A. Macamo, chairman of the national commission for setting up production councils, stated. Socialist competition is practiced on a large scale with more than a million people involved in it. The Frelimo party Central Committee report and other congress documents, he noted, are inspiring the Mozambique people to fresh successes in building the foundations of a socialist society.

On behalf of the Mozambique People's Liberation Forces (FPLM) the forum was addressed by A. Chipande, minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Mozambique. International imperialism, he said, is stepping up its aggressive actions against states which champion peace, democracy, and socialism. In southern Africa the struggle between the forces of progress and the forces of reaction is growing more acute. The FPLM soldiers, under the leadership of the party, will do their utmost to defend the gains of the revolution and to ensure the triumph of socialism on Mozambique soil, the minister stressed.

NIGERIAN AIR FORCE CHIEF OF STAFF TO VISIT USSR

LD170700 Moscow TASS in English 0645 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Moscow May 17 TASS -- Vice-Marshal of the Air Force A.D. Bello, the chief of staff of the Air Force of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of May at the invitation of Chief Marshal of the Air Force Pavel Kutakhov, the commander in chief of the Air Force and deputy minister of defence of the USSR.

This was reported today by the army newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA (the RED STAR).

CUBAN MINISTER FRIAS CONDUCTS USSR VISIT

Promyslov, Frias Meet

PM161033 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 83 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under heading: "Meeting at Moscow Soviet"]

[Text] On 13 May Moscow Gorispolkom was host to G. Garcia Frias, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Political Bureau, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of transportation.

V.F. Promyslov familiarized the guest with the development of the capital city's economy with the current handling of transport operations, and described the Muscovites' contribution to the furthering of the fraternal friendship between the Soviet and Cuban peoples.

R. Anillo Capote, Cuban ambassador to the USSR, took part in the talk.

Meets Aliyev, Ends Visit

LD161440 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Comrade Garcia, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy chairman of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of transportation, completed his working visit in our country today.

In the Kremlin today he was received by Comrade Aliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. Issues concerning bilateral cooperation in the sphere of transport and the transportation of foreign trade cargo were reviewed.

ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS COMPLETED WITH NICARAGUA

LD162214 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] The Soviet Union and Nicargua have completed their economic negotiations in Moscow after agreeing that the Soviet Union will help Nicaragua to develop its mining industry and prospect for minerals. The Soviet Union will also help to build a hospital, two training centers, a power station, and an experimental cotton farm.

ZIONIST INFLUENCE ON SOVIET JEWS CENSURED

WA161400 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19-20 Apr 83 pp 2-3

[Article by B. Kravtsov under rubric "Caution: Zionism!": "Kulturtraegers [bearers of civilization] With a Skeleton Key"; first paragraph is introduction published in boldface]

[Text] In the fierce psychological warfare that is being waged by the aggressive forces of imperialism, and primarily the United States, against our country, the socialist community, and the cause of peace, the role of the assault-strike detachment is given to international Zionism. This sinister essence of Zionist theory and practice has been shown anew in the recently published appeal by a group of Soviet citizens who proposed the creation of the "Anti-Zionist Committee of the Soviet Public." The article that follows discusses one of the provocational acts of the Zionists: their attempts, under the guise of "defending the Soviet Jewry" and "Jewish culture," to engage, in our country, in the propagandizing of racism and nationalism.

They say that there are no random situations in which one cannot discern an underlying natural law.

I assume, and it is a complete assumption, that the tourists from Great Britain, husband and wife William and Claire Frankel, did not particularly like the company of their compatriots with whom they arrived in Leningrad, or, we might assume, they didn't like the program that had been suggested to them by Intourist. In any case, when the entire tour group was visiting the museums, the Frankels were strolling along Newskiy Prospekt, and when, conversely, the guide was conducting an excursion along Nevskiy Prospekt, the English couple preferred to become acquainted with the subway. . .

I will not guarantee that it was precisely in this sequence that the married couple demonstrated their "independence." In the final analysis they got lost and were so confused that in order to get advice about how to get back to their hotel, they did not ask any of the numerous passersby on the street at that hour, but instead went into a private apartment.

Properly speaking, there was nothing strange in that. No one requires a tourist to adhere strictly to the schedule, and he has a right to become acquainted with the city in whatever way suits him -- in conformity with his own tasks, interests, and mood. Putting it more succinctly, this small adventure of the British couple would have looked like a casual misunderstanding, if only. . .

If only, after returning to London, William Frankel had not given an interview to the Russian editorial office of BBC, and the newspaper LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA had not received a letter from G.I. Vasserman, who, by completely "random" coincidence, lives in the very same apartment where the "lost" Britishers had rung the doorbell.

And so, behind these facts, one can already discern an underlying regularity, which is just as obvious as it is -- if one could express this only a bit more mildly -- unattractive.

In the stream of dirty insinuations aimed at our country, and in the slanderous fabrications of various kinds of "Sovietologists" and "Kremlinologists" who operate in the sphere of anti-Sovietism and anticommunism, the questions that today occupy far from the last place are the questions of culture.

We might note that our enemies are not so naive as to deny, without adducing any proof, the achievements of the Soviet Union in the field of culture. During the 65 years of the Soviet authority, they have, as the expression goes, got themselves into a mess so many times that, although they do so while gritting their teeth, they are forced to admit that, yes, in the field of culture -- in the entire broad spectrum of that concept -- the USSR occupies the leading place in the world. In a country where only a half a century ago three-fourths of the population were illiterate, today three-quarters of the citizens have higher and secondary education. We publish more books than any other country in the world, and we have more libraries, club houses, and theaters. Our nation is rightfully called the one that does the most reading in the world. A true revolution in the field of culture has occurred in the former national outlying areas of the country. Nations which at one time were completely illiterate, which did not even have their own writing system, have now, judged on the basis of the level of education, science, and culture, left far behind the so-called civilized countries. Books and pamphlets are published in the USSR in 89 languages spoken by the nations of our country; newspapers are published in 57 languages, magazines are published in 44; and radio and television broadcasts are conducted in 67 languages. Our literature and art, which are national in form and socialist in content, and which are imbued with a spirit of high humanitarianism, internationalism, and philanthropy, have received truly worldwide recognition. And that cultural growth, that intellectual and spiritual potential of society, are that base, that foundation, on which the economic might of our state, and the achievements of its science, are built.

The facts are so obvious that even our enemies cannot fail to acknowledge them. But, as is well known, you cannot wash a black dog completely white. Our enemies would cease being our enemies if they did not attempt to find here some chink through which they could feed their anti-Soviet fabrications. Today

they are "alarmed" not by the development of Soviet culture in general. They are disturbed by . . . the infringement upon the national cultures in the USSR. The persons who making such a ruckus (no other word would be suitable) in this arena are the Zionists.

From the very beginning of its birth as the reactionary ideology and practice of the large-scale Jewish bourgeoisie and the assault-strike detachment of imperialism, Zionism has opposed itself to socialism, declaring it to be its irreconcilable enemy.

"For Jewry, for the Jewish national idea, socialism is the mortal enemy," was the statement made by the Zionists literally during the very first months after the victory of October. As is reported by the magazine of Israeli Communists, ARAKHIM, the Soviet Union, the society of real socialism, is depicted today in official Israeli propaganda as enemy No. 1 for all Jews and for the state of Israel.

With special ferocity the Zionists came crashing down upon one of the chief components of the socialist view of the world -- proletarian internationalism. I should say so! The international unity and brotherhood of all people of labor in the struggle for their social rights never has been written, and is not written now, in the postulates of Zionism, with its theories that Jews have been "chosen by God," its theories of the special "purity" of the Jewish race, their exceptional status among the other nations of the world, the "commonality" of the interests of all Jews, and the class peace among them, regardless of their social status.

V. I. Lenin decisively unmasked the falsity of those concepts, their anti-scientific nature, the political perniciousness of the Zionist slogans, including the thesis of their so-called "cultural autonomy." It is impossible, Leninism teaches, to view a national culture as something single. There are, V. I. Lenin said, two cultures in every national culture: one reactionary culture -- the culture of the dominating class of exploiters; and another culture -- the democratic culture of the working masses. "Whoever, directly or indirectly," Lenin wrote, "poses the slogan of Jewish 'national culture,' is (whatever his noble intentions may be) the enemy of the proletariat, the proponent of the old and the caste element in Jewry, the accomplice of the rabbis and the bourgeois." "Every advocacy of the separation of the workers of one nation from another, every attack upon Marxism 'assimilation,' every contrasting, in questions pertaining to the proletariat, of one national culture as a whole to another allegedly entire national culture, etc., is bourgeois nationalism, with which one must wage a merciless struggle."

Despite these obvious principles, the Zionists currently are attempting with new force to insinuate miserable ideas about the allegedly existing "single spiritual commonality" of all Jews, concerning the "single Jewish culture," and . . . the fact that, in this regard, Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality have been deprived of all this. But one asks, what spiritual "commonality" can one discuss, how could a "single" Jewish culture arise if two thousand years ago, by virtue of their historical development, the Jews were dispersed to various continents, have lived and are still living in different countries,

among various nations, and have created, and are still creating, spiritual values in different languages?

It goes without saying that in Israel there is being formed -- out of the mechanical conglomeration of people who have arrived, as is attested to by official data, from almost 100 countries in the world, people who differ not only in the color of their skin, but also by the level of their culture, psychological development, education, and even language -- a nation, but this will be the Israeli nation, not the Jewish nation. A culture is being formed in Israeli, but it will be an Israeli culture, rather than a Jewish culture, and, as in every culture of bourgeois society, one already sees the conflict between two cultures: the official culture, that is permeated by the spirit of clericalism and racism, the culture of the ruling Zionist circles; and the democratic culture that opposes it, the culture of the progressive segments of the society and the workers.

And there is one more thing: what relationship to all this do citizens of Jewish nationality have? Who has asked the Zionists to show "concern" about them in general and about their spiritual food in particular?

Soviet Jews are completely equal citizens of our multinational socialist state and, together with all the other workers of the country, they create our material and spiritual values and enjoy all the blessings of the socialist way of life and all the achievements of our socialist culture.

Here are only a few figures. At the beginning of the 1970's the number of students of Jewish nationality in Soviet institutions of higher learning was twice as large as in Israel. During the period from 1955 through 1970 alone, our country published 466 books by Jewish authors, in 15 languages of the nations of the USSR, with a total printing run of more than 46 million copies. In Moscow, the magazine SOVETISH GAYMLAND (Soviet Homeland) is published in Yiddish in a massive printing run. In Birobidzhan -- the center of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast, which became the first state formation for the Jews in the past 2000 years -- a Jewish chamber-music theater and philharmonic orchestra, and a Jewish national theater, are in operation, the newspaper BIRODIDZHANER SHTERN is published in Yiddish, and there are radio and television broadcasts in Yiddish.

One asks: what kind of "cultural" deprivation, what kind of infringement upon rights of Soviet Jews, do the "*Kulturtraegers*" of Zionism cry out about? Would they be interested to learn that, in recognition of their defense of their Motherland during the years of the Great Patriotic War, 340,000 Jews were awarded orders and metals of the USSR, and 117 persons were awarded the rank of Hero of the Soviet Union? Or do they not know the names of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality who are twice or three times Heroes of Socialist Labor, Lenin and State Prize winners, or the fact, for example, that deputies -- from deputies to the Supreme Soviet to deputies to the local agencies of authority -- include approximately 8000 Jews?

I assure you that they know all this, and they know it well. They have been keeping this account scrupulously, once again demonstrating by doing so both their national arrogance and their national selfishness. They are least

upset about the equality of Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality with the citizens of all the remaining nations and nationalities in our country. They need exclusivity, and it is upon that exclusivity that they construct their political provocations and ideological diversions.

National prejudices, unfortunately, are viable and exist much longer than the social system that has given birth to them. And our society includes people who have been infected by them. We have Philistines, money-grubbers, consumers who strive to enrich themselves by any means. By exerting an influence upon them through the use of any means -- from massive broadcasts of Voice of Israel and other subversive radio stations, to the transporting of Zionist literature; from "lectures" by various emissaries at illegal meetings of nationalists, to clubs for the study of the ancient-Jewish Hebrew language and "Jewish" culture -- the Zionists attempt to incite nationalistic moods, to encourage people to immigrate into Israel or, in any case, having created around them a kind of spiritual ghetto, to form from them a Fifth Column of Zionism in our country.

Incidentally, the Zionists apologists of Jewish culture do not make any particular effort to conceal their goals. The "father" of Zionism, T. Herzl, emphasizing that "the complete Exodus of the Jews (into Palestine) is out of the question," called Zionism "the return to Jewry even before the return to the Jewish country." I shall show, by means of several examples taken from the official Israeli press, what this means in practice.

I have before me an article by a certain Shmuel Ettinger, which is pretentiously entitled "The Prospects for Jewish Culture in the Soviet Union" (magazine MOLAD, February 1972). Having turned topsy-turvy the concepts of nation and national culture, and having completely confused everything (down to and including the marks of punctuation -- the article was published in Russian), the author openly expounds his "credo": "If today Jewish culture is reborn in the Soviet Union, even if it becomes legal and even if it is reborn in Soviet confines, that will be acknowledged as a definite victory of the Jewish national movement over the Soviet authority. . . Who will revive that culture? The answer is: the Jew who wants to study Hebrew. . ." And, as a result: ". . . Jewish homesickness will grow into solidarity with the state of Israel." There it is, without any beating around the bush or various kinds of hedging!

A second example: the end of February and beginning of March 1978. The 29th Congress of the World Zionist Organization. As reported by the press, American Zionists come out with the "initiative" for introducing in the USSR "Jewish cultural autonomy, assuming that by developing among Soviet Jews a "national consciousness" and religion it would be possible to intensify the growth of Jewish nationalism within the country. Viewed as one of the important elements of that course was the study of Hebrew.

And a third fact. The magazine IZRAIL' SEGODNYA [Israel Today] (in Russian), No. 8, April 1981. The author of the article "Among the Jews in the Diaspora," Dav Bar-Nir sounds the alarm. "Public opinion in Israel," he writes, "is

following with alarm the process which in our country is called 'yerida.' In literal translation that means 'descent,' or 'lowering,' but in this instance what is meant is departure from the country." (I should say so! During the period from 1979 through 1981 the number of persons immigrating into Israel dropped to one-third of the previous number. In 1980 alone, 30,000 persons abandoned Israel. During the first two months of Israel's aggression against Lebanov, more than 25,000 persons ran, in the literal sense of that word, from the country.)

But it turns out that it is not this -- or, rather, it is not only this -- that is worrying the author. Against this background (the reduction in the number of immigrants, combined with the fleeing from the country), he emphasizes that "other, much more serious phenomena are occurring almost unnoticed: the reduction in the number of the Jews in the Diaspora and the weaking of the internal ties -- national, religious, spiritual -- thanks to which the Jewish nation forms a single whole." Wherein does Bar-Nir see the chief reason for this? In assimilation, in the fact that the Jews are living on a completely equal legal basis among other nations, that is, as he declares, are being subjected to "spiritual annihilation." And that is something that Zionism cannot be reconciled to in any way. As was already mentioned, it does not like equality of rights. Give it exclusivity! Because, as the very first prime minister of Israel, Ben Gurion asserted: "History has bestowed us (Jews) with rare ethical and intellectual qualities, and this gives us the right and the obligation to be the torch-bearer among other nations."

In what, then, does the Zionist "theoretician" see the way out? I quote: "Our task is to help a person to recognize the fact that he is a Jew if only in the historical sense. For that purpose he must turn to Jewish history, to the Bible, to everything that attracts the modern man in Jewish religious literature of various eras. He must study Hebrew and Jewish literature -- ancient and modern, but, most important, he must become acquainted with those problems that are confronting our people today -- both in Israel and in the countries of the Diaspora. . . At the present stage, the Zionist movement must see its task not only in the repatriation to Israel of those Jews who have 'matured' for that purpose, but also in the development of the Jewish self-awareness of all the others."

That is an extremely frank statement -- those who have not yet "matured" must be helped to gain additional maturation in Zionist ideology, in achieving that extreme chauvinism and nationalism which the UN General Assembly justifiably has defined as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

It is these goals, according to the Zionists' schemes, that were supposed to be served by the creeping "cultural" infiltration into the countries of socialism, primarily the Soviet Union, under the guise of concern for the development of "Jewish culture," the organizing of Hebrew clubs, etc.

In the Soviet Union, as everyone is well aware, no one is prohibited from studying any foreign languages, including Hebrew. Incidentally, the Eastern Department of Leningrad University has highly qualified specialists in Hebrew (who also teach it to the students), and our Public Library has the largest

Yiddish-Hebrew collections in the world, and this is not just a book repository, but an actively operating library!

It is not necessary to be a linguist to understand that language is only a form of thinking; what is important is not what language is being spoken, but what is being said.

I went to school during the prewar years, during the years of the most vicious antisemitic outburst of fascism, and we studied the German language. I remember how the class would loudly declaim in German, after our little old teacher, Goethe's inspired lines: "The only person who is worthy of life and freedom is the one who, every day, goes into battle for them!" We knew that the bible of fascism, Hitler's "Mein Kampf," in which the raving Fuehrer proposed his "ideas" for the complete annihilation of the Jews (and the Russians, and the Poles, and all Slavs in general!) -- as an "inferior race" -- was also written in German, but we never equated the language of the German people with the language of fascism.

Let's be frank. The appeal to Hebrew for today's practical Zionism has an importance that is far from cultural, but is strictly political. This Hebrew is first of all the language of the "sacred" Jewish books -- the Torah and the Talmud. And this is extreme religious fanaticism, chauvinism, the striving to force on Jews the idea of their exclusivity, their having been selected as the "chosen people," their superiority over other nations, and consequently, to force upon them racial intolerance toward other "inferior" nations. It is not accidental that Zionism equates itself to Judaism, politically adapting religion to the practical implementation of its geopolitical tasks. And the leaders of Zionism have never concealed the fact that these tasks are precisely geopolitical. "The Jewish nation," the same Ben Gurion asserted in the book "Before and After the Sinai Campaign, "at the present time is dispersed throughout the world, and the sphere in which Israel now lives includes all five continents and the islands on the oceans of the entire earth." How does one extend tentacles to these "five continents" and the "islands on the oceans of the entire earth"? First of all, with the aid of religion, Hebrew, the propagandizing of the "cultural" and "spiritual commonality" of all Jews. Those are the plans, that is the practice of the Zionists.

[20 Apr 83]

I have in front of me the booklet "Facts and Figures About Israel," which was published in Tel Aviv several years ago in Russian -- it is, so to speak, a promotional propaganda aid for immigrants. I open up the section "Education, Science, and Culture," which, incidentally, is the largest in size. I read on page 200: "The interest in the Bible, which embodies the very essence of the Jewish spirit, is very great in all segments of Israeli society. The study of the Bible in schools is given 20-30 percent of the teaching time."

Let's see what the students study, and how they study, and what the fruits of this "education" are.

"A tu-tu, tu-tu, tu-tu, khaaravim yamvtv," which means, translated from Hebrew, "May the Arabs die." This is from a song for kindergarten.

And now the school. The amount of time devoted to studying the "sacred books" here over an eight-year period is 1500 hours, but compare! -- for the geography of foreign countries. . . it is 20.

The American scientist G. Tamarin, who worked for a long time in Israel, carried out an experiment that yielded eloquent and very significant results. He prepared 1066 questionnaires of identical content, to which written answers were given by 563 boys and 503 girls from various grades in various Israeli schools. The questionnaire dealt with the Biblical "Book of Joshua Navin," which is studied in Israeli schools from the fourth through the eighth grades.

Navin was the leader of the Jews during the invasion into the "promised land," and on their path the Israelites carried out the most cruel genocide with respect to the local population. "And they swore to pledge everything -- . . . and the husbands, and the wives, and the young, and the old, and the oxen, and the sheep, and the asses they destroyed. . . and everything breathing. . . no one was left, no one remained alive."

Tamarin asked the schoolchildren to answer two questions. 1. Do you think that Joshua Navin and the Israelities acted correctly or incorrectly? 2. Let us assume that the Israeli army seized an Arab village during the war. Would it be good or bad to treat the inhabitants of that village in the way that Joshua acted with the people of Jericho?

Here are a few answers.

"The purpose of the war was to win the country for the Israelites. Therefore the Israelites acted well, by winning the cities and killing their population. It is not desirable to have a foreign element in Israel."

"Joshua Navin acted well by killing all the people in Jericho, since he had to conquer the entire country and he did not have time to take prisoners."

Answers such as these were obtained from 66 to 95 percent of the students. In response to the question of whether, in our time, the entire population of a seized Arab village should be destroyed, 30 percent of the students answered categorically, "Yes!"

These are statements by children, and that fact, in and of itself, is disgusting. But, nevertheless, children are children, and they repeat only what has been suggested to them by adults. And herein lie the real and dangerous fruits of the Zionist "education," because those who, in the early 1960's, gave answers to the American scientist's questionnaire are already soldiers in the Israeli army, soldiers who are without a soul and without mercy, since they have had instilled in them, from the cradle, the Biblical behest: ". . . and you shall live by your sword." We might recall the "cultural" maxim of the present prime minister of Israel, M. Begin: "The force of progress and movement in the history of mankind is by no means peace, but the sword!"

Unbridled militant chauvinism is dangerous and infectious, just like any kind of infection, like leprosy, like the plague. And I cannot fail to cite as

confirmation of this one more example that has disturbed me perhaps more than all the others.

In 1978 a so-called "book" was published in Jerusalem under the title "Aliya 70-x. . ." It was published in Russian, and was written by "Russian Jews," as immigrants from the Soviet Union are called in Israel, and it was addressed to them. The purpose of the "book" is just as sly as it is simple. "The promised land," "the homeland of all Jews" has proved to be a wicked step-mother for the new arrivals. The capitalist way of life that is alien to them, the unemployment, inflation, the fear of continuous wars, the religious intolerance, the bitter conflicts with the old-timers -- all this has dispelled the illusions of those who were "reunited" with their relatives and those who were attempting to get "their own business" in order, to become prosperious, to get a little richer. By their own bitter experience during the very first days they were convinced that this is by no means the land of a moneybags paradise, that "milk and honey" do not flow for all Jews here, and if they do flow, it is by no means for all of them, or in any case, for them, they probably do not flow. Physicians have had dirficulty getting jobs as trashmen, actresses getting jobs as dish-washers. Most of them are living from hand to mouth, and an even greater number have simply fled the country. But several of them have adapted, and now, from the pages of this "book," they attempt to suggest to others: don't lose heart. We are living in a "free country." Keep on adapting and, so to speak, you too will adapt.

I shall not speak about the fact that this book, from the first page to the last, is filled with vicious slander against our country and their former motherland. Because it is necessary for them to "adapt" not only economically, but also spiritually, and there is no limit here to apostasy. I would like to dwell on only one thing -- on the fruits of Zionist indoctrination.

The book contains an interview-story by Ol'ga Kamenkovskaya, a former Muscovite. With her husband and two children she arrived in Israel in 1976. Soon there was an election to the Knesset (parliament), and she was a "fan" (her word) of the "Likud" (bloc of the extreme rightist parties, the leader of one of which, Menachem Begin, became prime minister). I quote: ". . . from the new government I expect. . . a loud and clear statement that the right of our people for this land is indisputable, that we shall stop discussing the problem of the Palestinians, which least of all has been included in the fates of the Palestinians. . . Maybe this sounds unpleasant or extremist, but I feel that at one time it was a mistake to leave an Arab population here in such a quantity. The Americans at one time behaved more decisively. Only 200 years have passed and no one remembers any more to whom the land of America used to belong. . ."

As for the example of America, what is true is true: Israel does have someone to turn to. Genocide with respect to the Indian population will eternally remain a dirty and shameful blotch on the conscience of the American conquerors. It is difficult to perceive everything else. But just think a bit: these words belong to a person with high humanitarian education, a person who is a philologist and a mother of two children. She has lived in Israel only two years, and this is the result.

Incidentally, it should be no surprise to anyone, when the entire system of education and indoctrination, the entire official propaganda system and the concrete practical life of the ruling circles of Israel are imbued with the spirit of frank chauvinism, racial intolerance, clericalism, and militant nationalism.

"You Israelites," Begin said, "must not be tender-hearted when you kill your enemy. You must not sympathize with him until we destroy the so-called Arab culture on the ruins of which we shall build our own civilization."

In recent time mankind has learned only too well what kind of "civilization" this is. It is thousands and tens of thousands of murdered Lebanese and Palestinians. It is the not yet cooled blood of Beirut, where Israeli soldiers, who have graduated from the school of Zionist "cultural" indoctrination, coldbloodedly hacked with their bayonets at the stomachs of pregnant women, and stabbed knives into children and old men and women. Acting in concert, so to speak, they plundered and destroyed all the cultural values of one of the oldest cities in the East. . .

What a cruel and tragic turn of history: this is just the way the Hitlerites acted when they were attempting to destroy the "inferior" Jewish race. . .

And there is yet another addition to the interview with this lady, and, it seems to me, an extremely eloquent one. As I have already said, the authors and "heroes" of the interviews in "Aliya 70-x. . ." unashamedly sling mud at the Soviet Union, telling who has spit at whom, who has cursed at whom. Everything in the Soviet Union is bad, and everything in Israel is good -- from the natural environment to the kindergartens, from the schools to the scientific institutions. The woman who is being discussed has had a misfortune: her twin daughters are deaf. One can only sympathize with the mother, and that sympathy is sincere. But. . . are we really to believe that in Israel things are better for deaf children than in the USSR? Just think! -- what freedom, what democracy! "Here a deaf person can freely drive a car," she writes. "Currently the parents are trying to get the right for their deaf children to serve in the army. . ." This is not the right to work or to get housing, it is not the right to get an education, but the right "to serve in the army." Incidentally, there is a certain kind of logic here, and it is a murderer's logic. Judging by the bloody handwriting of the Israeli army, it is simpler for deaf people to serve there -- they do not hear the cries of their victims. . .

But probably the story about the "cultural" expansion of the Zionists will be incomplete if I do not cite yet another consideration. It seems to me that the "concern" for the preservation of "Jewish" culture has for Zionists, I would say, also a definite socioeconomic significance.

Without removing from the agenda the question of the intensification of the immigration of citizens of Jewish nationality from the USSR into Israel, the Zionist recruiters are well aware of the fact that the adaptation of the immigrants in Israel is not progressing too rapidly and is not as cheap as one would want. People arrive from another social environment. They do not know and do not accept, for the most part, the capitalist way of life. They do not know

the language. Even according to Israeli information, this process does not bypass acute social conflicts, and the study of language in the "ulpane" (a kind of boarding school) takes an average of half a year and is not cheap. So why not train the future Landsknechts for Israel in the USSR itself, in Hebrew classes which, incidentally, the nationalists here also call "ulpane," in various kinds of seminars, religious clubs, etc. That's all the cheaper for the Israeli treasury. . . And as for the concerns about the "rebirth of Jewish culture," I shall cite an example.

I happened to be chatting with one of these "ulpanists." When he arrived at the editorial office he was indignant and upset: he and a few more "initiators" had been refused official authorization to create in Leningrad a so-called "society for the study of Jewish culture."

"What will you be studying?" I asked.

"What do you think?" he replied in mock indignation. "The language of my nation -- Hebrew."

"With what textbooks?"

He averted his gaze and once again declaimed bombastically, "The culture and history of my nation are set forth in the holy books -- the Torah and the Talmud."

"Well, what about belles lettres?" I asked, racking my brain in shameful and ungrateful work to recall the names of writers not according to the degree of their talent, not according to the spiritual wealth of their works, but according to their nationality: Heinrich Heine, Alberto Moravia, and, well, Samuil Marshak or Aleksandr Pein, didn't he, incidentally, write in Hebrew?

He remained silent, looking somewhere above me. It was obvious that this was the first time he had heard this. Then I throw out the last -- so to speak -- anchor. Maybe he'll catch it.

"Or Sholem Aleichem!"

"Who needs that Rabinovich?" my conversational partner says, throwing up his hands. "He wrote in Yiddish, and who in Israel speaks it?"

So that's a *Kulturtraeger* for you. Obviously some one had sent him, so to speak, on a fool's errand. They knew that it would be refused, and then it would be possible to raise a hue and cry to "all of Europe": they're suppressing our national culture! And they raised that hue and cry, but more about that later. And, it was learned later, that applicant and certain other "initiators," even before they had got the idea of carrying out their "cultural" action, had visited OVIR [Visa and Registration Department] and had made applications to go to Israel. As you can see, they decided to brush up their Hebrew ahead of time, and, before departure, to acquire a kind of political capital: be that as it may, they were "fighters," champions of the "national" culture.

However, let's return to the beginning of the article -- to William Frankel and G. Vasserman.

I think that the readers have already guessed: Frankel had not got "lost" anywhere -- he went to see Vasserman, and Vasserman was waiting for him. I do not know what they talked about to one another, but in the BBC interview that was transmitted in Russian, Frankel, without a second's hesitation, stated that "in the Soviet Union it is impossible (!) to be a Jew. . . they are threatened with persecution if they engage in the study of Hebrew or attempt to preserve or develop their culture or religion."

We have already discussed the kind of culture that Frankel is in favor of developing. It is natural to ask, what is Frankel's connection in this? What does an English tourist have to do with Soviet citizens of Jewish nationality?

The explanation is very simple: William Frankel is the editor of the largest Zionist newspaper in England, the JEWISH CHRONICLE.

The face of that newspaper is well known: it is the open mouthpiece of Israel propaganda, and its anti-Soviet position is not camouflaged by the fig leaf of elementary rhetoric.

Wouldn't it be a good thing for Mister Frankel, instead of fighting about the "cultural hunger" of the Soviet Jews, to take, as the expression goes, a good look at himself? Because it is well known that the largest Jewish newspaper in Great Britain is printed in. . . English. Its editor in chief does not know Yiddish or Hebrew, and as for Jewish culture in Britain, I shall cite the authoritative testimony of the English journalist Solly Sax: "In their anti-Soviet campaign, the Zionists imitate the technique used by Hitler's propaganda, resorting to the big lie, the small lie, the half-truth, and the distortion of reality. For several years they have been raving about the 'suppression' of Jewish culture in the Soviet Union. One would think that all the half-million Jews in English speak the Jewish language, and the only books on their shelves at home are works by Jewish writers. Actually, only one percent of those people speak Hebrew. During the 17 years in which I lived in England, I did not see a single newspaper or magazine in the Jewish language and did not hear about the Jewish theater. There are many Jewish writers, poets, and playwrights, but they write in English and, in essence, are not Jewish writers."

That's the fact, and it is irrefutable. And not only for England, but for many other countries where Jews were assimilated long ago and where their life, their culture, are the same as those of the nations surrounding them. That is the logic of history. But if one follows the logic of the Frankels and their ilk, that's all the worse for facts and history. Hiding under the mask of the tourist, Frankel behaved like an agent provocateur: he went to addresses that were previously know to him, where he met nationalists in Odessa, Kiev, Moscow, and Leningrad (he states that outright in his interview), conducted anti-Soviet discussions with them, transmitted, as one can see, to Vasserman certain instructions and Zionist literature and received from him

the most slanderous information, which he broadcast all around the world through the official British radio station. Incidentally, given the reputation of BBC, there is nothing particularly surprising about this.

As for G. I. Vasserman, he is a former engineer at one of the Leningrad enterprises. Because of the nature of his work, he was familiar with information that constitutes a state secret, and on that basis he was refused authorization to go to Israel. For a number of years he has not been working anywhere, and has been living, as one can see, on handouts from various Zionist foreign centers. He is considered to be a specialist on Judaism and gives lectures at various underground seminars (in a letter to the editors, he has fought for their legalization). He carries out active nationalistic propaganda, not even disdaining brazen slander against our country and its policy.

In order not to make rash statements, I would like again to quote Frankel. This was after his meeting with Vasserman, when he stated during the BBC interview, "The Soviet 'refuse-niks' (the term was invented to apply to those who have been refused an exit visa to go to Israel) do not criticize President Reagan and they feel that it is only strict measures against the Soviet Union that can help to soften its foreign-policy course and that will finally lead to concessions by the Soviet authority. . ."

Are any comments really needed here?

Another "leader" of the nationalists -- Aba Yakovlevich Taratuta -- has just as ordinary a biography. No one can be misled by his current job -- operator at a gas boiler room. It is not for his daily bread that he works at a bath and laundry trust. It is a front, a cover, in order to avoid reproaches about his parasitical way of life. By education he is an astronomer and a leading engineer. He applied for departure to Israel. He knew that he would be refused (his work was linked with materials that constitute a state secret), and, it seems to me, he expected that refusal and was glad when he got it. The previously completely unknown engineer Taratuta immediately became, in the eyes of the foreign Zionist centers, the "great martyr," the sufferer for the "rights" of Soviet Jews, and everyone is thrown into a frenzy: senators and congressmen speak in his "defense," he is written about in the Zionist newspapers, and foreign emissaries rush to see him.

Recently, Singer Lynn got off the train and immediately went to Taratuta's apartment, without getting lost anywhere. Lynn is a figure who is rather well known in anti-Soviet Zionist circles -- at any rate he is an emissary of such an instigational organization as the "National Conference to Defend Soviet Jewry," with its headquarters in New York. One must assume that he and Taratuta carried on discussions not about the vagaries of the Leningrad weather: they didn't have any time for that, and also Taratuta was not too well disposed to lyricism about the weather.

. . . The television screen shows the ruins of Beirut -- the wounds inflicted by Israeli aggression have not yet healed. The murderer generals, relying on the support of the United States and international Zionism, are preparing new provocations against Lebanon, the Palestinians, and Syria. Thousands of people have already died in this bloody war, including Israelis. . . But

that is a cynicism that is worth of Hitler's times. In response to the reproach that they were "destroying the flower of the nation," the Zionist rulers stated outright, "That's no problem. We'll worry about supplementing these losses by means of immigration."

Or could it be by means of Vasserman, Taratuta, or, for example, former night-school teacher Ya. Gorodetskiy, who also has taken the path of nationalistic activities, that the fascistic Zionists plan to supplement their ranks? . .

The Soviet nation is deeply international in its entire nature. To the highest degree it is devoid of any setting off of nations or individual persons to one another on the basis of nationality. But Soviet citizens fundamentally reject also the setting off of national peculiarities to the international system of our society. We have waged and shall continue to wage an implacable struggle against any manifestations of nationalism and chauvinism, against national narrowmindedness and national arrogance or conceit, and we shall not permit either the ignorning nor the inflation of the national peculiarities.

The Soviet public cannot be reconciled to having Hebrew clubs and all kinds of "seminars" that are organized on a national basis used for the purpose of propagandizing Zionist ideology. for cultivating a spirit of national exclusivity and frank racism. In our country antisemitism, like every other manifestation of national dissension, is punished by law, but that does not mean that Zionism will be allowed to engage with impunity in the USSR in propagandizing racism, or to recruit "Landsknechts" for Israel.

KOPELEV ON SAKHAROV SITUATION, NEED FOR HELP

AU161414 [Editorial Report] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 1036 GMT on 16 May carries a Dolores Bauer interview with prominent Russian writer Lev Kopelev, who lost his USSR citizenship when he left the Soviet Union, on the fate of his friend Andrey Sakharov. Introducing this interview, the moderator recalls the Austrian invitation extended to Sakharov as a guest professor at Vienna University, and the negative reaction of Soviet authorities, and adds: "Nevertheless, the Austrian Embassy in Moscow last week handed the invitation to Mrs Sakhorov to pass it on to her husband. Earlier, this invitation had been submitted to the official Soviet authorities in charge."

In the interview, Lev Kopelev says that Sakharov "always wanted to travel but not to emigrate," that he would have accepted invitations to go abroad earlier on the condition that his return to the USSR would be guaranteed -- "but now things seem to have come to a point where he would no longer even make such conditions." Now it is not only his own life and health that are at stake but also the life and health of his wife, Kopelev says, asserting that Mrs Sakharov very urgently needs eye surgery in Italy for the third time, as her condition has seriously deteriorated; moreover, both Sakharov and his wife have heart conditions. He says Sakharov is exhausted by constant harassment -- "here one cannot imagine how Sakharov is forced to live there." Kopelev relates in detail how Sakharov is closely guarded in Gorkiy, how he is cut off from any contacts and even the radio in his apartment is jammed, so that he has to go for long walks with a portable radio if he ever wants to listen to foreign radio programs.

He continues: "He must be helped. And only the West can help him. It can help him only by explaining to the Soviet authorities, by making it clear to them, that the Sakharov problem is not an internal affair; This is a base lie! His fate is the touchstone for the Soviet Union's peace policy, for the sincerity of tis intentions regarding detente. And now we get this answer by TASS. He is a bearer of secrets.... Since 1968 he has been cut off from all functions that would give him any access to secrets, and since 1968 he has been dealing with astrophysics only."

Asked what in his opinion is the reason for Moscow's cat-and-mouse game regarding Sakharov's exit permit, Kopelev says: "That is blackmail, that is chicanery -- or the result of a tug-of-war in the Kremlin, with one group wanting one thing and another group something different, and with Sakharov's fate being used as a trump card. But he can be helped and he must be helped, because today more than ever in the past decades the Soviet Union is interested in formal relations with the West, economic as well as political relations...."

"To date, there is no uniform, consistent policy [in Moscow] and this gives rise for some hopes. If one speaks about personal liberalism on the part of a Mr Andropov or a Mr Tikhonov, then that sounds to me as if one were talking about fried ice or boiled snow. At best, they can be reasonable pragmatists -- and if they at long last understand that it is in the interest of the Soviet Union to allow more elbow room for human rights, to gain more confidence in the West, to get more goods from the West -- well, then one can hope."

REPUBLIC GOVERNMENT, PARTY BODIES HOLD MEETING

Armenian Party Secretaries

GF161938 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] The conference of first secretaries of rayon and party commiteees was held at Armenian Communist Party Central Committee headquarters.

Comrade K. S. Demirchyna, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, addressed the meeting on the tasks of the party organizations in light of the issues discussed at the conference of the first secretaries of union republics communist party central committees, secondary party committees and rayon committees on 18 April and in light of the recommendations and conclusions mentioned in the speech of Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The first secretary noted that the rural workers of the republic under the leadership of the party organizations, by constantly realizing the 26th CPSU Congress resolutions, have made substantial efforts to raise agricultural output and resolve the problems identified in the Food Program. By overcoming the difficulties caused by the disadvantageous climatic conditions, they have created real initiatives in order to fulfill the plans and socialist obligations of the current year and the overall 5-year plan.

At the same time Comrade K. S. Demirchyan noted that there are notable reserves and means in the republic's agricultural sector which are not being fully used. The party committees, corresponding ministries and administrations were urged to pay attention to issues dealing with the full execution of plans and socialist obligations and raising the productivity of irrigable land, irrigation waters, fertilizers and machinery. He mentioned the importance of the speedy solution of problems dealing with development of seed breeding, expansion of agricultural zonal systems, introduction of industrial technology for cultivation of land, further intensification of grape, fruit and vegetable agriculture.

In the livestock breeding sector, the first secretary said the primary task of the republic's agroindustrial complex was for the skillful organization of the reproduction of herds and the introduction of intensive methods in that branch, the improvement of the work of livestock breeding networks, further expansion of the base and quality of fodder, and the widescale usage of the means of personal farms of the citizens and the subsidiary farms of the enterprises to increase livestock output.

At the end, Comrade K. S. Demirchyan expressed firm confidence that the rural party organizations and all the rural workers will successfully complete the wintering of animals, fulfill the fall agricultural work quickly and take necessary measures to correctly fulfill the May and November 1982 CPSU plenum resolutions.

The conference was addressed by Comrades R.D. Krikoryan, first secretary of Oktemberyan Raykom; S. G. Petrosyan, first secretary of Noyemberyan Raykom; R. S. Gonoyan, first secretary of Kafan Raykom; V. R. Balayan, first secretary of Stepanavan Raykom; K.Y. Yeganyan, first secretary of Vartenis Raykom; S. B. Tarverdyan, first secretary of Yekhegnadzhor Raykom; and S. A. Mikayelyan, chairman of the state committee for vocational and technical education.

The conference was attended by Comrades B. Y. Sarkisov, F. T. Sarkisyan, G. N. Andreyev, K. L. Dallakyan, V. B. Galumyan, L. N. Nersesyan, G. M. Voskanyan, S. M. Petrosyan, D. A. Arutyunyan, G. A. Martirosyan, L. G. Saakyan, V. A. Turyan; A. M. Kirakosyan, first deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; G. A. Ayrapetyan, G. S. Sagoyan and R. G. Svetlova, deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; officials of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; state planning committees, and ministries and administrations of the republic's agro-industrial complex; and V. M. Nikiforov, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Organizational Party Work Department.

Armenian Supreme Court Plenum

GF161700 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 24 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] The regular plenum of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court was held under the chairmanship of G.S. Kocharyan, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Court.

The plenum reviewed the activities of the courts regarding the implementation of laws dealing with the responsibilities for the theft of state and public property in the agricultural production field and other types of law violations. It pointed out that the republic's courts have made certain efforts to increase their caseloads in order to help implement the USSR Food Program. They are further displaying a responsible attitude toward the struggle waged against the violation of laws allowed in the production, transportation, cultivation, storage, and sales of agricultural provisions. The activities of the courts have notably improved in the field of struggle against carelessness toward socialist ownership in agricultural production.

There are also positive changes in the suspension of offenses. The investigative court sessions have notably increased and the participation of public representatives and defenders in them has improved.

At the same time the plenum noted that the investigations of cases of the theft of agricultural provisions, livestock and fodder, vandalism, and other similar offenses are not always complete. Sometimes the demand to fully reveal the offense and subject the participants to punishment are not being done. Mistakes are being allowed in the judicial assessment of the guilty acts, the determination of the size of loss inflicted as well as the definition of written punishments toward the violators. Appropriate attention is not being paid to reveal the reasons for violations and the conditions aiding in their occurrence and to establish means to terminate them.

In its decision the plenum noted that the primary task of the republic's courts is to strengthen the struggle against the theft of socialist property, mismanagement, and presentation of false accounts in the fields of agriculture and national economy, as well as to strengthen socialist lawfulness in agro-industrial complexes and defend the citizens' rights and profits protected by law.

Issues dealing with preparations to examine the civil works in national courts were also reviewed and the corresponding decisions were adopted.

Belorussian Party Plenun

PM100946 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] The 13th Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held 28 April 1983.

The report "On Republic Party Organizations' Tasks Stemming From the Results of the Conference Held at The CPSU Central Committee on Questions of the Development of Agriculture and the Implementation of the Food Program and the Speech Delivered There by Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," was delivered by N.N. Slyunkov, first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Parth Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate on the report: V.A. Mikulich, first secretary of the Minsk Belorussian CP Obkom; V.V. Prishchepchik, first secretary of the Mogilev Belorussian CP Obkom; L.A. Ivchin, first secretary of the Brestskiy Belorussian CP Raykom; I.A. Shibeko, chairman of the Vitebsk Oblispolkom; P.S. Bagino, first secretary of the Mozyrskiy Belorussian CP Raykom; Hero of Socialist Labor P.S. Palto, leader of a mechanized link on the "40 Let Oktyabrya" Kolkhoz, Ivanovskiy Rayon.

The plenum adopted a resolution on the question under discussion.

An organizational question was discussed.

In connection with the appointment of L.S. Firisanov as deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, the plenum released him from his duties as secretary and member of the Bureau of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

V.A. Lepeshkin, formerly deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section, was elected secretary and member of the Bureau of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

M.V. Kovalev, first deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers, was elected member of the Bureau of the Belorussian CP Central Committee.

Ukrainian Party Meeting

AU161208 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has examined a number of issues concerning the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions and the plans for economic and social development in the republic.

Grinko, Ukrainian minister of the coal industry, reported on the ministry's work to improve the selection, distribution, and education of leading, engineering, and technical cadres and to train workers in mass trades. In the decision adopted, the Central Committee has emphasized that the branch laborers should concentrate their efforts in order to make fuller use of the reserves available to increase coal output, to hasten the construction and reconstruction of coal enterprises, and to raise labor productivity and production effectiveness. The order has been issued to hasten the construction of houses, sanatoriums, dispensaries, children's preschool establishments and other cultural and service facilities for miners.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has drawn up measures for implementing in the republic the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decision on observing contract commitments for production deliveries and on increasing the responsibility of ministries, departments and enterprises for this matter.

The Central Committee examined a report by Masol, Ukrainian Council of Ministers deputy chairman and Ukrainian Gosplan chairman, on organizing the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers' decision on the USSR long-term Energy Program. The decision adopted on this issue has outlined the ways of further developing the republic's fuel and power complex, of accelerating scientific-technical progress of fuel and energy, and of efficiently utilizing them in the republic's national economy.

Additional measures have also been examined to ensure the harvest and the procurement of farm produce and fodder in 1983 and the successful cattle wintering in the 1983-84 winter season.The proposals made by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers and Trade Union Council on moral and material incentives for frontranking participants in socialist cometitions in crop harvesting and transportation have been endorsed.

The Central Committee has dicussed a number of issues concerning improvements in the technical standards and the quality of agricultural equipment, its better use, as well as its increased production and supplies in 1983-90. Concrete tasks have been set for providing in 1984-86 facilities for the production of new trailed fodder gathering combines at the May Day farm machine building plant in Belaya Tserkov.

Having listened to a report by Kirovograd Gorkom on implementing the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenum decisions on increasing the production and improving the quality of farm equipment, the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee called the gorkom's attention to its insufficient exactingness in these questions, and ordered it to intensify its organizational and political work aimed at implementing the party and government directives.

The Ukrainian Gosplan, the Ukrainian Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises, and the Ukrainian State Committee for Labor have been instructed to give due assistance to Kirovograd Oblast building organizations in expanding their production base and to reinforce them with workers cadres, taking into account the increased scope of work at the projects of the Ministries of Agricultural Machine Building and of Stockbreeding Machine Building.

The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee has endorsed the proposals tabled by the Ukrainian Council of Ministers for further developing and improving consumer services in the republic. Concrete measures have been outlined in the adopted decision to strengthen the material base, to improve the organization of consumer services, and to raise the quality and efficiency of services.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SECOND RSDWP CONGRESS CITED

PM051414 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 May 83 First Edition pp 2, 3

[Article by Prof V. Kasyanenko, doctor of Historical Sciences: "The Heroic Path of Lenin's Party," pegged to the 80th anniversary of the Second Russian Social-Democratic Workers Party Congress]

[Text] A 20-year span separates two events in the history of the world revolutionary movement: The death of Karl Marx, great thinker and revolutionary and founder of the Communist League and of the First International, and the formation of the new-type proletarian party. During those years V.I. Lenin emerged on the arena of revolutionary struggle as a passionate and consistent adherent to the teaching of K. Marx and F. Engels, as a continuer of their cause under new historic conditions. Those 20 years fully confirmed the scientific forecast by K. Marx and F. Engels regarding the inevitable growth of the revolutionary, and especially the proletarian, movement in Russia. "...Marx and Engels," Lenin noted, "were filled with the most optimistic faith in the Russian revolution and in its mighty, worldwide significance." ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 15, p 247)

The Second RSDWP Congress became a most important historic landmark along the path to this revolution.

The formation of an independent proletarian Marxist party was the logical outcome of social development, a turning point in the proletariat's struggle against czarism and the bourgeois-feudal system. "The congress completed the progress of unifying Russia's revolutionary Marxist organizations upon the ideological, political, and organizational principles elaborated by Vladimir Ilich Lenin," the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 80th Anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress" notes: "A new-type party emerged in the historical arena -- a party of the working class, a party of scientific communism, a party of socialist revolution and communist building."

The tremendous significance of the Second RSDWP Congress is determined to a large extent by the fact that it adopted the first Marxist party program. Formulating the political, economic, and social goals of the struggle, the program determined that the main one among them was to gain political power and establish the dictatorship of the proletariat. Liquidation of exploitation, unemployment, privations, lack of rights, and ignorance of the masses; destruction of antagonistic classes and strata; a democratic solution to the nationalities problem, introduction of planned organization of public sector production so as to ensure the welfare and comprehensive development of the members of society -- these program requirements became the meaning of the life and struggle of the Leninist Bolsheviks.

The constructive mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat, which was but outlined in vivid strokes in the documents of the Second RSDWP Congress, was fully confirmed by the practice of the Great October and the socialist building in the USSR. The clear-cut definition of the immediate and the ultimate goals of the proletarian revolution provided our party with the opportunity to orient itself clearly in the most complicated processes of class struggle and enabled it to mobilize the masses for the conquest of power and the building of socialism.

The attainment of these program goals was decisively conditioned by the creation of a united, centralized party acting on the basis of creative Marxism, fusion of theory and practice, uncompromising struggle against opportunists and reformists, and irreconcilability toward bourgeois ideology.

Lenin's understanding of the party's class nature and combat capability, the communists' responsibility for the prestige of the proletarian vanguard, and the unity and firmness of its ranks determined the revolutionary-practical character of the Bolshevik party. "It is better if 10 workers do not call themselves party members (true workers do not chase after titles)," Lenin said during the congress debate of the RSDWP rules, "than to give one loafer the right and opportunity of becoming a party member.... Our task is to safeguard our party's firmness, staunchness, and purity. We are duty bound to try to exalt the title and significance of party member higher, and higher..." (Ibid, Vol 7, pp 290-291)

The protocols of the Second RSDWP Congress and the new facts contained in V.I. Lenin's biographical chronicle are evidence of the fierce clashes between the supporters of creative Marxism and the opportunists. V.I. Lenin made a decisive contribution to the victory of the Bolsheviks. His theoretical and practical work on the eve of, and during the congress, his numerous ardent, well-argued, and polemical statements ensured the main result: the formation of a new-type proletarian party.

The historic path of the Communist Party has shown that without such purgative work it would have been impossible to resolve the task of unity Russia's mass workers' movement with scientific socialism.

While leading the struggle against Menshevism -- the most dangerous opportunist stream within the Russian workers' movement -- Lenin simultaneously led the offensive against the opportunism of rightwing socialist leaders on the European arena and fought against all pseudo-socialist movements which had taken cover under the flag of Marxism.

The experience of Bolshevism, the Marxist-Leninist teaching about the party, and the principles and laws of its development are international assets of the entire international communist movement. Just as Lenin's name and work are inseparable from Marx's name, so Lenin's teaching on the party is inseparable from the modern practice of the world communist movement. Despite the substantial historical distance of eight decades, the lessons of the past are highly significant for strengthening the unity of communists and all anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism; they teach loyalty to the spirit and principles of creative Marxism and irreconcilability toward all types of opportunism and any manifestations of nihilism in respect of this priceless ideological, theoretical, and practical heritage contained in the historic experience of the fighters for the people's cause.

Armed with the teaching of Marxism-Leninism, the Bolshevik party headed the liberation struggle of the proletariat and its allies in three Russian revolutions and led the working people to victorious October. The landmarks of social progress, of which Lenin and the Leninists dreamed and which they substantiated scientifically at the Second RSDWP Congress, were not only reached but also significantly surpassed.

The decisive role of the people's masses, and of the working class in the first place, in building the new society was already demonstrated with enormous force during the period of transition from capitalism to socialism. The stipulations concerning the complexity and difficulty of this work were also confirmed. The hopes, nurtured by some, that the new ideal society, free of contradictions, would emerge ready-made any day, proved to be utopian.

Our party's struggle against the Trotskiyites, the "left-wing" Communists, the "workers opposition," the right-wing deviationists, and all kinds of petit-bourgeois ideological trends is highly instructive in this respect. Both in theory and in practice the party hewed to correct, scientifically substantiated positions, defending Marxism-Leninism against subjectivism and dogmatism and the influences of alien ideology and morals. The high level of organization and the close links with the masses, Soviet patriotism and internationalism, the purposefulness and social optimism of communists educated in the ideas and traditions of Lenin, all became living sources of inspiration and victory for the Soviet people during the years of socialist building and the motherland's defense against imperialist invasions.

All along its historic path the party remained unwaveringly loyal to the program goals of the struggle for communism. It armed the working masses with specific political principles and directed the fundamental transformations in the economic, social, cultural, and everyday life spheres of the socialist community. It was the party that indicated the tasks and forms of class struggle and warned against right-wing opportunist marking of time and leftist jumping of the gun.

By the mid-thirties the exploiters' classes and the causes generating the exploitation of people were finally liquidated in the USSR; socialist production had put down roots, socialist democracy and the cultural revolution had been implemented in practice; the necessary conditions for scientific and technical progress had been created. The social and ideopolitical unity of the working people's society was affirmed for the first time in mankind's history.

The completion of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism also meant an overcoming of the most acute clashes and social antagonisms in our society. This conclusion, however, has nothing in common with the simplistic and politically naive view that socialism will allegedly bring deliverance in general from all contradictions, from all everyday disorders. The party has always striven to evaluate objectively the level attained in productive forces and production relations, the growth potential for welfare and culture, the state of organization and discipline, and has drawn specific political conclusions from these evaluations.

The development of socialism on its own base has proved the correctness of Lenin's warning against simplistic views on the ways and time schedules for reaching the more mature stages of social progress. An analysis of historic experience in the last few decades has led the CPSU to the conclusion that the process of forming the communist structure inevitably passes through a relatively prolonged stage of developed socialist society. The concept of developed socialism, as elaborated by the CPSU, makes it possible to define concretely the ways and time limits for attaining program goals, define more precisely and strategy and tactics, and improve all fields of the new society's life.

Now society's ideopolitical unity is firmer than ever before. On the basis of most far-reaching changes in the economic, social and spiritual life a new historic community of people -- the Soviet people -- has emerged, and the cooperation and fraternity between over 100 nations and ethnic groups are strengtheneed. The celebration of the USSR's 60th anniversary became a vivid demonstration of internationalism and Soviet patriotism. The Leninist nationalities policy has not only been implemented in life, but has also been significantly enriched by the CPSU and the practice of real socialism.

At the same time, it is perfectly clear to see that Soviet society is presently at the beginning of a prolonged historic transition to the higher phase of communism. In a Leninist way the party points out the need to see the real dynamics of our society and evaluate objectively its achievements, problems, potential, and needs. "We must," Yu.V. Andropov has noted, "be soberly aware of where we are. To jump the gun means to set unattainable targets; to remain at the level so far reached means failing to use everything that we have at our disposal."

The improvement of social relations under real socialism and the completion of their total restructuring in line with the collectivist principles characteristic of socialism is a task no less complicated and responsible than the building of the new society itself. This is logical. Lenin foresaw that, following the revolution and the stifling of the bourgeoisie's resistance, "the further [we advance], the greater" will become the task of "positive communist building." Ibid, Vol 39, p 13) Contradictions and hardships will be inevitably encountered along the path through the sociohistorical virgin lands; a certain lagging in traditions, and habits will make themselves known. It is also necessary to remember that our country and the socialist world as a whole are constantly subjected to the cold winds of imperialist military threats and ideological subversions.

Verifying each one of its steps against the teaching of Marx, Engels, and Lenin, and evaluating achievements at their true worth, the CPSU is now concentrating its efforts on the problems of increasing the efficiency of production, its intensification, increasing the people's welfare, and mainly fulfilling the USSR Food Program; strengthening order, organization, and discipline; and stepping up work on the communist education of working people. The necessity to resolve these problems was convincingly shown at the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

The USSR today possesses colossal economic might and enormous scientific and technical potential.

The import of the efforts being made by the party consists of making most rational use of our national wealth in the interests of Soviet People, and for the sake of their happiness. The CPSU's entire and most extensive experience is aimed at this goal. The party is not afraid of the novelty or magnitude of the tasks confronting it. Just as always, it draws strength and unwavering confidence from the justice of its cause, the firm links with the masses, the creative utilization of Marxism-Leninism, the constant quest for the best solutions, and the critical self-monitoring of what has been achieved.

The multifaceted work by the CPSU in leading the socialist building is the most vivid example of the indissoluble combination between national and international elements. From the very first post-October years V.I. Lenin spoke of the fact that socialism will actively influence the progress of the world liberation movement mainly through the strength of its example and its successes in building the new society. This international task of the party is still valid today. Lenin's party also renders all-round assistance and support to the revolutionary and progressive movements of our times.

V.I. Lenin bequeathed this enjoinder: "To always propagandize, protect against distortions, and further develop the proletarian ideology -- the teaching of scientific socialism, in other words Marxism." (Ibid., Vol 6,) adhering to this behest, the CPSU is constantly and actively working on the theoretical substantiation of the practice of communist building and on extending the unity between science, policy, and daily practical work.

The science of the building of the new society in the USSR is embodied in our real life and the decisions of the Leninist party's congresses. The documents of each one of them reflect the specificity of the most important historic stages of the building of socialism and are a concentrated expression of the party's revolutionary thought and revolutionary practice. The party looks upon the improvement of the socialist social organism as a complex and long-term task within which, on the basis of Marxist-Leninist science; the solution of economic, scientific, technical, and social problems is closely linked with the communist education of people and with overcoming the antipodes of socialist way of life and morals. An active role in this enormous and exceptionally important work has to be played by party historical science.

The party's leader [vozhd] and founder, V.I. Lenin, was also its first historian. He called upon the Communists to study party documents, to deal with the events and facts of its history strictly scientifically, not to be afraid of "painful" issues, and to show no tolerance toward any manifestations of nihilistic attitude toward the history of Bolshevism and the experience of the struggle for socialism.

To arm today's generation of Soviet people with the invincible weapon of truth, with the profound understanding of the laws and prospects of society's development, and with the skill to perceive the objective contradictions and difficulties along the road of building socialism is the duty of the party's ideological cadres. The CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of the Second RSDWP Congress" draws special attention to the fact that the Communists and Komsomol members must have good knowledge of party history and must firmly and unwaveringly implement its decisions and policy in life. The heroic pages of the past are a most important source for the ideological education of Soviet people and for cultivating among them an active life stance and feelings of patriotism and internationalism, the Leninist Bolsheviks' remarkable qualities which emerged in full strength for the first time at the dawn of the 20th century.

RESULTS OF INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE FOR JAN-APR

PM170808 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 May 83 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed "All-Union Socialist Competition Diary": "What Has Been Planned Is Being Fulfilled"]

[Text] Industry

The past month has inscribed notable lines in the 11th 5-year plan's labor annals. Those taking part in the all-union communist subbotnik earned and paid out R182 million. In the Kuzbass, record output was achieved by Hero of Socialist Labor M. Reshetnikov's team from the Yuzhkuzbassugol association's Zyryanovskaya mine -- it has extracted 500,000 metric tons of coal since the beginning of the year. Over the same period the Minsk tractor builders have produced 300 above-target vehicles. By May Day the locomotive teams at the Perm-Sortirovochnaya depot shipped over 3 million tons of above-plan freight. And 242 of the country's enterprises which have distinguished themselves in the production of top-quality output have been awarded AUCCTU and State Committee for Standards diplomas.

As a whole the plan for the first 4 months for the total volume of output was fulfilled by all the union republics and industrial ministries. The increase in production was 4.4 percent (as against the annual plan's 3.2 percent). Preferential production rates, by comparison with January through April last year, were achieved by the collectives of the Ministry of the Gas Industry, the Ministry of Mineral Fertilizer Production, a number of machine-building ministries, the USSR Ministry of the Food Industry, the USSR ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the USSR Ministry of the Fish Industry, and the Ministry of the Medical Industry. Among the union republics the greatest increase in industrial output was achieved by Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Turkmenia and Estonia.

The 4-month targets were overfulfilled for the extraction of gas, coal and oil, and the production of metal output, mineral fertilizers, automobile tires, tractors and grain-harvesting combines, cement, domestic television and radio sets, cotton and linen textiles, whole milk products, and animal and vegetable oil. All the union republics and the majority of industrial ministries coped with the targets for the new indicator introduced as of January -- the production of consumer goods per ruble of wages fund.

Labor productivity in the country's industry in January through April rose 3.6 percent (as against 2.9 percent under the annual plan). Targets for productivity growth were fulfilled by all the industrial ministries except the Ministry of the Coal Industry. Here the productivity level per worker is even lower than it was for the first 4 months of last year. The inadequate rates of growth in the volumes of preparatory work and coal stocks ready for excavation at open-cut mines are causing concern.

Because of the unsatisfactory use of equipment and above-plan stoppages and repairs, less coke was produced than last year. The production of metallurgical equipment, freight cars, timber, and some other types of output dropped.

A number of ministries, while fulfilling the targets for overall volume, are failing to make satisfactory deliveries for the set range of goods.

For instance, at enterprises of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry this applies to synthetic resins, plastics and chemical yarns, at the Ministry of the Timber, Pulp and Paper, and Wood-Processing Industry it affects circular lumber and cardboard, and at the Ministry of Light Industry woollen textiles and leather footwear. It is already the middle of the quarter, and the collectives that are behind with the delivery of particular types of output to their partners should be clearly aware of their responsibility for the end results of our work.

One more very important direction for expending efforts is the raising of the effectiveness of economic management. In the previous quarter the associations and enterprises of the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Ministry of the Petroleum Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine-Building, and the Ministry of the Food Industry exceeded the set limits for material expenditure. There is still time before the end of the first 6 months of the year to achieve a reduction in the prime cost of output. It is important to count expenses and exercise skillful economic management in each section -- be it a large-scale production association or a shop, section or team.

Agriculture

The middle of May is the height of the spring agricultural work season. The sowing of early spring crops in the country has been completed almost everywhere. The seeds of cotton, sugar beet and many other industrial crops have been sown earlier than usual. Things are going well for the corn-growers and potato-growers. The pace of fieldwork is considerably ahead of last year's.

A distinguishing feature of this year's campaign is the extensive introduction of progressive methods and industrial technology for cultivating row crops. Thus, the Ukrainian farmers plan to raise corn for grain without using manual labor on 8 out of 10 hectares. All plantations of this crop have been adopted by over 7,000 contract links. They have achieved their first success -- they have sown corn over an area of 2.3 million hectares within the optimum deadlines and to a high standard. The optimum doses of mineral fertilizers and herbicide were applied to the well-tilled soil together with the seeds. A considerable proportion of the seeds has been treated with a mixture of toxic chemicals and physiologically active substances. Such grain produces good shoots, the plants rapidly gain strength, and the harvest has time to ripen before the fall cold spell.

The work front is advancing further and further to the northern and eastern regions. The Virgin Land farmers will soon begin sowing the main food crop -- spring wheat. The spring has come early to North Kazakhstan and Altay steppes this year. The danger of the soil drying out has arisen here because of the big interval between the start of fieldwork and the sowing of the grain crops. That is why the Virgin Land farmers are now doing everything to seal in and retain moisture. They see as a guarantee of success the strict observance of the requirements of the soil-conserving system of arable farming and the introduction of autonomous financing and the collective contract.

The warm weather has come unusually early and beneficial rain has fallen in many regions. This has accelerated the plants' development. In the south, fodder procurement has already begun. Over 800 specialized detachments in Kirghizia are cutting the perennial grass, processing it into vitaminous meal and granules, and laying it in cured hay silos. Haymaking is at its height on the meadows of Tajikistan, which cover over 100,000 hectares.

The ripening of the crops , which is considerably earlier than usual this year, requires that preparation for the harvest be accelerated. Today it is primarily a case of fodder procurement equipment. By early May, 77 and 78 of every 100 tractor rakes and tractor mowers, respectively, had been repaired, while 73 and 76 out of every 100 granulating and grass meal production units, respectively, had been repaired. It is essential to repair more rapidly these and other machinery, and also the silage and cured hay silos, and to prepare depots and storehouses for coarse fodder. At the same time the farms and their partners in the agro-industrial complex must accelerate the pace at which combines, trucks and trailers -- all harvesting equipment -- are being repaired.

And how are the stockraising unit workers tackling their pledges? It is gratifying that as of 1 May, by comparison with the same date last year, state purchases of all types of livestock products had increased as follows: livestock and poultry 7 percent, milk 16 percent and eggs 5 percent.

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF ENERGY

PM131503 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "The Country's Energy Potential"]

[Text] The mighty energy potential created in the USSR is a secure foundation for the socialist economy's dynamic and balanced development.

The decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee Plenums envisaged accelerating the growth of the fuel and energy sectors. In the current 5-year plan period, attention is focused on further increasing gas industry and atomic energy capacity and extracting more coal using the progressive open-cut method. Achieving the targets set will make it possible to appreciably increase labor productivity, and the efficiency of all social production.

A substantial increase in the production of primary energy resources is scheduled for the third and pivotal year of the 5-year plan period. The results of work done in the first quarter of the year indicate that workers in the fuel and energy complex, are on the whole, successfully achieving their targets.

It is nevertheless no secret that the national economy's fuel and energy requirement is only barely being met. This sometimes disturbs the smooth running of enterprises. Interruptions in the power supply occur for a variety of reasons. To a considerable extent, however, they are caused by serious shortcomings in the use made of fuel and energy resources.

Large losses of such resources are allowed to occur at ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical and chemical and oil-refining enterprises as a result of departures from optimum procedures, the use of antiquated equipment, and the underuse of plants. The scale on which such progressive production processes as oxygen conversion smelting and continuous casting of steel and the so-called dry method of cement production are being introduced is still inadequate. Insufficient use is being made of secondary energy resources.

Making thrifty and economic use of all types of energy resources is now of paramount importance, the party Central Committee November (1982) Plenum pointed out.

As Comrade Yu.V. Andropov stressed, this requires a certain amount of reorganization in every sector, above all, the extensive introduction of energy-saving equipment and techniques, better norms, the use of material and moral incentives in the economy drive, and a greater insistence on staying within norms and limits.

Ministries, departments, economic leaders and party organizations must keep their attention constantly focused on the solution of these tasks. At every enterprise a climate of intolerance toward waste must be created and the scope and powers which labor collectives have for ensuring strict economy must be more fully utilized.

It must be remembered that the production of primary energy resources is costing us more and more because the fuel bases have moved eastward and northward in recent years. Opening up new fields in remote and inhospitable regions and establishing large extraction enterprises and building housing and supply lines there all require huge material and labor input.

As the scale of the national economy further increases, the need to ensure a thrifty attitude to fuel and energy and their rational use acquires added urgency. We must think not only of today but also of ensuring that the economy's requirement for fuel and energy resources is fully met for many years to come.

The USSR draft long-term energy program was recently examined at a CPSU Central Committee Politburo session. It is designed to ensure the structural, technical and administrative [organizatsionno-khozyaistvennyy] reorganization of our economy in order to expedite its transition to intensive and energy-saving development.

The program is based on estimates of the main indicators of the USSR's economic and social development for the period through the year 2000. A secure energy base is to be established in order to solve the probelms facing the country in this period by making extensive use of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

Provision is made for improving the structure of the energy balance and expediting the development of nuclear energy, not least by building fast-breeder reactors and continuing the search for new energy sources. A consistent increase in operational efficiency will be achieved at a every level in the fuel and energy complex. It is planned to create an effective system for saving energy resources in the country.

A program of measures relating to further increasing gas and oil extraction in West Siberia and transporting them to the European part of the country has been outlined. New capacity is to be commissioned in giant territorial-production complexes created around the Ekibastuz and Kansk-Achinsk coalfields. Energy supplies to the Transbaykal and Far East regions are to be improved.

The stiff tasks imposed by the energy program require a creative approach and a high degree of responsibility from employees in many industrial sectors. Output of high-performance equipment for the oil, gas and coal industries must be increased and the development and introduction of energy-saving production processes accelerated. Construction workers are to ensure the prompt commissioning of nuclear power stations and other installations.

In order to cover "peak" loads, inexpensive mobile units must be created in order to increse the reliability of power supplies. The continued development of more sophisticated oil refining techniques, enabling considerably more valuable products to be obtained from the raw material, is important. Much is to be done to tap renewable energy sources -- geothermal energy heat, solar energy, the wind and the tides -- for the benefit of the economy.

It is a long-term energy program, but a start on resolving the major tasks it imposes must be made now, without further ado. The further strengthening of the country's energy potential and the rational use and economical consumption of its fuel and energy must become an object of all working people's constant concern.

PRAVDA ON PROBLEMS IN ECONOMIC PENALTY SYSTEM

PM131222 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 May 1983 First Edition published on page 2 a 1,600-word article by B. Puginskiy, RSFSR first deputy chief state arbiter, under the rubric "Problems and Opinions" and entitled "Partner's Concerns."

Using examples from the experience of the RSFSR State Board of Arbitration, Puginskiy claims that "the mechanism of fines has still not been make to work. Thus, in the past 15 years the penalties for disrupting deliveries have been increased on three occasions, yet violations of this kind have continued. Last year many associations and enterprises did not fulfill contracts completely. Several enterprises of the timber and paper, chemical, and light industries, ferrous metallurgy, and a number of machine-building sectors regularly violated their commitments.

"There is no denying that the violation of contracts frequently occurs because of difficulties with raw material supplies, the lack of transport and unfavorable climatic conditions. But most often the reason is that some collectives forget the concerns and needs of their economic partners."

Puginskiy goes on to point out that many enterprises have "adapted" to the situation by using the fines they levy from other enterprises to boost their own profits, but he argues against a further increase in fines since economic sanctions affect the entire collective rather than specific culprits: "I see the main shortcoming of the sanctions mechanism as being the lack of culprits' strict personal responsiblity." A step toward the real consolidation of plan and discipline could be a modification of the procedure for placing material responsibility on specific workers," he goes on, saying that when arbitration boards encounter instances of the violation of contract discipline they demand that enterprise leaders impose the fines on specific individuals. "However, these letters frequently remain unanswered. We believe there is some point in allowing arbitration boards to submit directly to courts materials seeking to ensure that the losses culprits have caused are levied from them. Of course, the enterprise administrations should also retain this right."

Economic leaders themselves are often not sanctioned, Puginskiy claims. "In one case out of every four the cost of spoilage is in excess of R25,000 which gives grounds for imposing legal sanctions on officials. Yet only a few people are prosecuted." The article concludes by arguing the case for more extensive sanctions on economic leaders in cases of the violation of plan and contract discipline, pointing out that "the indifference of some ministries toward the poor standard of contract discipline is perturbing." Finally, Puginskiy notes the need for greater consistency in legislation relating to economic sanctions.

SOLOMENTSEV CHAIRS SESSION ON FRUIT, VEGETABLES

PM161533 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 May 83 Morning Edition p 2

[Unidentified correspondent's report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] At a 12 May session the RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined topical questions connected with the implementation of the Food Program. A report was heard from V.I. Naumov, RSFSR minister of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, on the results of the ministry's economic and financial activity for 1983.

It was noted that the creation of a unified complex in the republic for the production, procurement, processing, storage, and sale of fruit and vegetable produce has had a beneficial effect on the quantitative and qualitative indicators of that sector and the population's provision with potatoes, vegetables, fruit and melons. Thus the plan for the sale of vegetables to the state has been overfulfilled by 7 percent, and 32 percent more vegetables were sold than in 1981. Some 40 percent more potatoes were sold than in 1981.

At the same time there are grave shortcomings in the work of the ministry and the associations, enterprises and organizations under its jurisdiction. Despite a substantial increase in the material and financial resources earmarked by the state for the sector's development, a qualitatively new level has not yet been achieved in supplying the population with the fruit and vegetable produce as envisaged by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. A number of agro-industrial associations have underfulfilled the plans for sowing and planting vegetables and have violated the procedure for their cultivation. Questions of the transfer of vegetable growing to irrigation and industrial methods of cultivating vegetable crops are being resolved only slowly. The worst bottleneck remains the growing of these crops for seed.

As a result, a great diversity is to be observed in yield and output shortfall. For instance, last year the Pskov Oblast sovkhozes harvested an average of 349 quintals of vegetables per hectare, while in neighboring Novgorod Oblast the figure was only 132 quintals.

A big lag has been allowed in fulfilling the plan for the production for canned fruit and vegetables, including children's foods and fast-frozen products. Progressive methods of storing produce are being introduced extremely slowly. The targets for commissioning apartment houses, vegetable and fruit storage premises, hothouses and feed shops were not fulfilled.

Economic work and the transfer of sovkhozes and enterprises to genuine financial autonomy remain a weak spot in the activity of the ministries and organizations. The Presidium obligated the republic Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry to eliminate these and other shortcomings and to take additional steps ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of plans for the production and purchase of potatoes and fruit and vegetable produce, the improvement of its range and quality, and the fuller satisfaciton of the working people's enhanced requirements.

The session was conducted by M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

WEATHER, CROP CONDITIONS FOR EARLY MAY DESCRIBED

PM161539 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 May 83 p 1

[Agrometeorologist Ye. Zverintseva report under the rubric "The USSR Hydrometeorological Center Reports": "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] The weather was cool on the USSR's European territory in the first 10 days of May. In the majority of regions the air temperature was lower than the perennial average. The greatest amount of precipitation (31-70 mm, and more in places) fell in the southern half of the USSR's European territory. There was little rain in Estonia, Latvia, the major part of Belorussia, the Central, Northwest and Northern Regions, and in places in the Volga-Vyatka and Urals Regions.

Rye has begun forming ears in the south of the Central Chernozem Zone and in the Lower Volga Region, as has winter wheat in the Transcaucasion republics and the Dagestan and Chechen-Ingush ASSR's. The height of winter wheat is 50-60 cm in the Central Chernozem Zone, while rye is 70-90 cm high, and in the Non-Chernozem Zone the figures are 15-25 cm and 25-35 cm, respectively. Barley stem growth has begun in the greater part of the Ukraine and in the North Caucasus. Conditions for the development of corn sowings were good almost everywhere, and corn is at the shooting stage, and at the third leaf stage in the southernmost regions. Sugar beet root growth has begun on early-sown crops in Krasnodar and Stavropol Krays, while shoots have appeared in the north of the Central Chernozem Zone. Apple orchards have come into blossom 10-15 days earlier than usual in the south of the Baltic republics and Belorussia, in the southern half of the Central Region, in the Volga Region (south of Gorkiy), and in the south Urals. Inflorescences and third leaves are forming on vines in the Ukraine, Moldavia and the North Caucasus. Cabbage heads have begun forming on early varieties in places in southern Ukrainian oblasts. There was little growth in grasses owing to the cool weather. Their height varies between 6-10 and 20 cm, and between 20 and 30 cm south of a line linking Vilnius, Minsk, Bryansk, Kaluga and Saransk. In the Central Chernozem Zone cereal grasses are forming ears at a height of between 25-35 and 40-50 cm.

It was moderately warm in the Transcaucasion republics, and rain fell for 4-8 days in the majority of regions, with the amount of precipitation totaling 25-40 mm. Vines continued to form inflorescences. It was warmer than usual in the greater part of Kazakhstan and in the eastern half of West Siberia. Individual nights were still cold, with light frosts. Insignificant precipitation fell in the majority of regions, the amount exceeding 30 mm just in places. In the majority of the agricultural regions of Siberia and of Kazakhstan's northern oblasts, the warm weather with little rain was favorable for carrying out fieldwork. At a depth of 10 cm, the soil was warmed to 7-10 degrees. Wheat is forming ears in southern Kazakhstan, and the plants are 60-80 cm high. Rye stem growth is continuing in West Siberia, while in northern regions rye is tillering. Sugar beet root growth has begun with early varieties on irrigated land in Kazakhstan. The state of the crops is good. The height of cereal grasses is 10-20 cm in northern oblasts of Kazakhstan, 5-14 cm in West Siberia, and 3-5 cm in East Siberia. In the Central Asian republics, the air temperature was 2-4 degrees higher than the perennial average. The hottest daytime temperatures were in Turkmenia: 34-40 degrees. There was heavy and torrential rain in certain Uzbekistan oblasts, in Tajikistan, and in the Kirghiz valleys. Sweet cherries, mulberries and early sour cherries have begun ripening in the south of Tajikistan. Vines are flowering in southern regions of Turkmenia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Inflorescences are forming on tomato plants, while in the south of Turkmenia and in Uzbekistan's Fergana Valley tomatoes are flowering.

MISSILE FORCES POLITICAL CHIEF INTERVIEWED

PM132227 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 May 83 pp 1-2

[Interview with Hero of the Soviet Union Col Gen P.A. Gorchakov, member of the Military Council and chief of the Strategic Missile Forces Political Directorate, by Yu. Lepskiy: "The Homeland's Shield Is in Reliable Hands" -- date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Petr Andreyevich, I know that you, too, fought heroically at the front and were commissar of a snatch group at the time of the legendary crossing of the Dnepr. Therefore I would like to ask you this. Almost 40 years have passed since that distant, memorable day. Our army has changed. Today its arsenal includes formidable ICBM's which cannot be compared with the wartime "katyushas" in terms of combat might. But along with the technical equipment our ideas about modern combat have also changed. Today a missileman has in his hands not just a submachinegun or grenade but electronic missile control systems. How do you picture combat heroism today?

[Answer] It would be wrong to picture the missileman just pressing buttons and noting the readings on complex instruments. The modern missileman is, above all, a soldier. And, as a soldier, he must be able to dig a trench, be a good shot, and throw a grenade accurately at a target. The hardware which the modern missileman masters is undoubtedly beyond compare with the armament of 1945 in terms of its level and complexity. You are right there. But success in modern combat will ultimately be decided not by hardware but by men. And in this sense the basic demands on a soldier have not changed since the war. The same missileman is obliged to know how to defend both the hardware and his combat position against the enemy. He must always be 100-percent ready to perform a heroic action. The need to foster such readiness and a constant state of mobilization is one of the chief lessons of the war which I learned by traveling its hard roads. Incidentally, real life in the modern missile forces confirms what I have said.

Under the modern conditions of missilemen's service the concept of heroism has been enriched with a number of new features. For the Strategic Missile Forces, personnel are on continuous combat duty to ensure our country's security. I emphasize the word "continuous." Look at the clock. How quickly the second hand ticks off the moments of our life. Well, at every one of these moments the missileman is obliged to be absolutely on the ball and mobilized, because every moment could be fateful for the destiny of peace. Is it easy to be on the alert every second of your life? Is it easy to serve with the utmost effort, attention and vigilance at some remote missile "point," frequently under rigorous climatic conditions? The missileman is obliged to maintain the utmost vigilance at every moment. You will agree that service under such a tough regime is characterized by a certain heroism.

It is important to emphasize here that you have to prepare to be a hero. Heroism today is inconceivable without high discipline and devotion to the motherland and the Communist Party. The man who fosters these qualities in himself in peacetime is capable of staunchly enduring all the difficulties of modern war.

[Question] If I have understood you correctly, it is this everyday, "quiet" heroism of the missilemen that reliably ensures not only our motherland's security but also peace over the planet?

[Answer] Just so. For this year we are celebrating not just Victory Day but also the 38th year of peace.

Peace which has been preserved all this time at the cost of incredible effort by our people, party, and government. Of course, you know that throughout the postwar period the West's imperialist circles, and the United States above all, have been giving twist after twist to the arms race. We have repeatedly suggested halting this crazy race to the Americans, but our suggestions, as is known, have gone unanswered. What do the Pentagon politicians seek? To upset nuclear parity in the U.S. favor. And at the same time as the Soviet Government's firm word not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is resounding from the UN General Assembly rostrum, the American side is drawing up plans for a limited or local nuclear war.

Nuclear weapons are a formidable force in themselves, but whether they serve the aims of war or peace depends on whose hands they are in. Washington politicians prefer active preparations for war and for a first missile strike. Our nuclear potential must counterbalance those aggressive aspirations. A dynamic equilibrium of forces -- this is the structure of peace preserved today. Recall the words of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who pointed out in reply to the PRAVDA correspondent's questions: "Yes, the USSR has strengthened its defense capability. Faced with feverish U.S. activity to deploy military bases near Soviet territory and to create more and more new types of nuclear and other weapons, the USSR was forced to do so in order to liquidate the American military advantage for which Washington now longs so. The military-strategic parity reached has deprived the United States of the possibility of blackmailing us with the nuclear threat. This parity is a reliable guarantee of peace, and we will do everything to preserve it."

So that considerable responsibility for the fate of peace lies also with the Strategic Missile Forces. And missilemen fully understand that it is to them chat our people have entrusted the keys to peaceful tranquillity.